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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Feb. 17 by Ocean Telegraph.

Napoleon's Speech on the Assembling of the Corps Legislatif.

The Emperor Pleased with Everything but the Mexican Business.

Maximilian's Failure Charged Upon the United States.

Sudden Termination of the Fenian Outbreak in Ireland.

Destructive Earthquake in the Island of Cephalonia.

Probable Result of the Heroic Struggle in Candia.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech on the Assembling of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in his speech before the Corps Legislatif, on the assembling of that body, said:

"Serious events have happened in Europe, almost fulfilling the great NAPOLEON's idea to unite all the great homogeneous nations hitherto separated, and which is the only possible balance of power in Europe. German and Italian events have paved the way to it. Their success cannot disturb France. I stood aloof and helped the peace which Prussia and Italy made without dismembering Austria. France was just and neutral.

In another part of the globe we have been obliged to employ force to redress legitimate grievances, and we have endeavored to raise an ancient empire. The happy results at first obtained were compromised by an inauspicious concurrence of circumstances. The guiding idea of the Mexican expedition was an elevated one; to regenerate a people, and implant among them ideas of order and progress; to open vast outlets to our commerce, and leave the recognition of services rendered to civilization to mark our path. Such was my desire and yours; but as soon as the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to exceed the interests which had called us across the ocean, I spontaneously determined upon the recall of our army corps, that the Government of the United States might comprehend that want of conciliation had embittered relations which, for the welfare of both countries, should remain friendly."

The Emperor then proceeds to say that the Great Powers ought to act in concert to satisfy the Christians, protect the rights of the Porte, and to prevent complications.

The Rome treaty of September has been executed, whereby the Government of the Pope has been placed in a new phase, and he is sustained by his own strength and the veneration of the Great Powers for the Head of the Church. Europe will sustain his temporal power against demagogues.

Our relations with England are intimate and both the Powers agree on all the great questions.

The perpetuation of Austria is necessary to the balance of power.

The Emperor says he is certain that the peace of the world is not to be disturbed.

"Sure of the present, and confident of the future, I have fulfilled your wishes in regard to the development of our institutions upon a liberal scale.

France will use her new rights wisely. She is respected abroad, but the conditions of war being changed she must increase her defences.

The Army bill has been so drawn as to lighten the burden in times of peace, and to increase the resources in times of war. Our neighbors assume far heavier burdens. Let us ever keep our flag high, as the best means of preserving peace. The prosperity of France advances. The indirect revenue has increased fifty millions of francs, and we shall soon be able to satisfy all interests, reduce the land tax and make public improvements, whereby the working-classes are to be benefited and liberty to be solid, lasting and glorious. I trust in my people, my right, and my conscience."

France and America.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The French Blue Book says that the Government of France sincerely applauds the activity of the United States in repairing the evils of civil war. There is now no subject of dissension between France and America, but everything tends to the assimilation of their policies.

Napoleon's Army Scheme.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 15.

The army organization plan of NAPOLEON, is rapidly breeding distrust here.

Report of the Minister of Finance.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The budget presented in the Chamber yesterday by the Minister of Finance gives a very favorable report of the condition of the finances.

Rentes in consequence have recovered from their recent depression and are advancing.

CANDIA.

The Independence of Candia Probably Secured.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

It is now considered certain that the determined resistance of the Cretans, and the spirit of concession recently shown by the Turkish Government, will result in the complete independence of the Island of Candia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Outbreak at an End—Disappearance of the Insurgent Bands.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The outbreak at Killarney has come to an end, and the bands of insurgents have disappeared. One hundred and forty Fenians have been arrested in this city and are now in jail.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Fleet in the West Indies.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Spain is about to augment her fleet in the West Indies.

ITALY.

The New Ministry.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The new Ministry has been formed, with Baron RICASOLI at the head, and AGOSTINO DEPRETIS, former Minister of the Marine, as Minister of Finance.

The radical party is much elated at the dissolution of the Parliament.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Troops to be Withdrawn from Dresden in July.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Prussian troops will withdraw from Dresden on the 1st of July, but Prussian garrisons will still be maintained in Leipsic, Bautsen and Konigstein.

Election of Prince Frederick Charles.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has been elected to the North German Parliament.

GREECE.

Terrible Earthquake in the Island of Cephalonia.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 16—Evening.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town in the island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Financial Matters—The Resources of the Kingdom—A Compliment to the United States—The Question of Ecclesiastical Reform—A Great Moral and Political Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 21, 1867.

The fact or event of the past week of most consequence, to the people of Italy at least, was the statement made in Parliament by the Minister of Finance, of the condition of the National Treasury. Nothing since the close of the war has excited so much the interest and anxiety of the public as the embarrassed condition of the finances; and a frank statement, made by authority, long waited for, the people now have had presented to them. The ordinary and extraordinary expenditures of the past year exceeded somewhat 1,000,000,000 of francs. The resources of the Kingdom, of every kind, were 865,000,000, and the deficit, as near as it can be at present arrived at, is 185,000,000. The expenses of the war amounted to the sum of 358,000,000. The figures are all in francs, in which the financial reckonings of the country are made. The public debt of the Kingdom of Italy at the present moment is not far from 6,000,000,000 of francs, or about $1,200,000,000—somewhat less than half that of the United States.

It would be tedious to follow the Minister through the details of his long report—so long, indeed, that two days were given to its delivery—and sift out of the mass of figures much (except the leading facts already given) that would be interesting to us. The report is pronounced one of much ability. In fact, *La Nazione*, a semi-official organ, in speaking of it, calls it an "eloquent oration," which, by very practical people, would not be considered very high praise. The only eloquence which a financial report should have, is a fat balance on the credit side. This Sig. SCIALOJA's account does not present.

The report contains many recommendations of new means to be tried, and the announcement is made that the Minister will soon present several projects of law for the consideration of Parliament, with the object in view of meliorating the present unsatisfactory condition of things. New economics are urged, and the imposition of new taxes spoken of; and by the use of such means, a way is seen to a practical reduction of the deficit. Nothing is said of an immediate return to specie payments, although the present premium on gold is not felt as a very great burden, as it is only five or six per cent.

Sig. SCIALOJA pays a warm compliment to us, for the wonderful energy and elasticity shown by our Government and people in meeting a tremendous crisis. "If Italy had not passed through years of wars and revolutions, and if her industries were in better condition, it would be easy to find the means to put the Treasury in a state to meet all the demands made upon it. If Italy also had that firmness of purpose, I might almost say that sublimity of fierceness, which characterizes that young and vigorous people on the other side of the Atlantic, I should say at once let us meet the 185,000,000 of deficit with 185,000,000 of new taxes. But such resources can only be found in a country in which material prosperity has continued to increase through a long series of years, and only interrupted by a single war. After a most destructive war of five years, the United States found itself bearing the weight of a public debt of 15,000,000,000; the greater part furnished by the capitalists of the country; and to meet the interest on this debt, and pay the current expenses of Government, new and heavy taxes were imposed; one class alone of which produces the annual sum of 1,500,000,000. We have not the means for arriving at such grand results."

The discussions in Parliament which have grown out of the report of the Minister of Finance, have been the most lively that we have yet witnessed. On Saturday last the storm at one moment rose almost to a tempest, and order could with difficulty be maintained. It was something like what used to be seen in the Lower House. But the air is purified if a little electricity is let off, and no one has any fear that the edifice will be weakened by such trifling shocks. The passions of parties are at times a little strained, but whatever aims are obstinately adhered to, nearly all are agreed that the maintenance of the new State demands a union of forces in the final struggle. Last night the King got back from Turin.

After the financial, undoubtedly the most important question before Parliament, and the country, is that of ecclesiastical reform. While such countries as England are talking for one or two generations about reform, without arriving at any result, this Italy, of lively intelligence, is marching straight on to the end which is kept steadily in view. Baron RICASOLI, a member of one of the oldest aristocracies in Europe, is a radical and a revolutionist in the truest and noblest sense. Instead of using the opportunities of his position, and the powers of his fine intellect, to maintain the privileges of a class, he is endeavoring to reorganize the religious society of Italy on a basis of justice and common sense; he is only trying to restore to the Church that character of holiness and simplicity which the well-being of society demands, and which will enable the world to recognize in it the religion established by Christ, and propagated by His Apostles.

You may safely rely upon it that the present Government will not stop until the separation of Church and State is brought about, and the priest is made to take his proper place in the new political and social order. The Minister frankly declares that the system adopted for a model is neither that of France, Belgium or England, but the extreme, thorough and most advanced, if not nearly perfect system of America. Each church shall be a religious society, trusting to the people for support. Each congregation, of whatever form or faith, shall be on the same level with the rest, with no privileges and no special protection. Every citizen may select his own form of faith, and worship as he chooses, without any questions being asked and without any restraint, as long as the laws are obeyed and public order is not disturbed. There is to be no punishment for errors of opinion.

If such a plan is carried out anyone can see what a change there must be, in a single generation, in the social condition of this country. Our friends here must be felicitated upon the happy prospect before them. Italy will become a shining example to the rest of the Catholic and to a part of the Protestant world. With perfect freedom of religious worship, a general system of public instruction, and a wise development of the national industries, Italy must take a conspicuous place among the most advanced nations.

But do not think that the ecclesiastics will look on with a gentle spirit while these great plans are carried out. Their rage already knows no bounds, and although it can only be manifested by written or spoken words, it is not pleasant to witness. The *Osservatore Romano* in its last number, uses such language as this, speaking of the Bill of Reform already introduced into Parliament: "All this is nothing more than a shapeless mass of hypocrisy and the ludicrous, that would make us indeed, for the first time, ashamed of ourselves as Italians, did we not know that true Italians nobly and indignantly reject such low-born conceits, which, under the cover of the vulgarest hypocrisy, do not reveal in those who put them forth, even the audacious courage of irreligion, or the satanic greatness of error."

From Rome we hear that Signor TONELLO has finished all he is able to accomplish with the Pope, and has made his last call at the Vatican. The mission, so far as we know, has had no great result. The concessions, not of much importance to be sure, have been principally on the side of the Italian Government.

The question which has sprung up between the Italian Government and that of Turkey, touching an alleged insult to the Italian flag, seems to be further from settlement than it was believed to be a few days back. It seems that the Italian mail steamer, the *Prince Thomas*, found herself on the night of the 9th of December last, for some reason or other, within one mile of the coast of one of the islands of the Archipelago, now in insurrection, and blockaded by the Turkish fleet. She was fired into by a Turkish vessel-of-war, and some trifling damage done. The Italian Minister demanded redress for the injury sustained, as no offence was committed or intended by the Italian vessel, and informed the Government of the Sultan that two or three more Italian vessels would be sent into Turkish waters. The reply has been that no redress can be made, and neither, under the circumstances, can any be reasonably demanded, and that the Italian Government is welcome to increase its fleet. So the case is left, and Italy must either back out or take Turkey by the ears.

They have had a violent storm in the bay of Naples, which has wrecked nearly fifty fishing boats, and blown several larger vessels high and dry, with the loss of a number of lives. The past ten days has been a period of bad weather everywhere. Much rain has fallen in this part, and Central and Northern Europe are buried in snow. Communication by rail is impeded, and the mails are two days behind.

At Rome the feeling of animosity toward the Pontifical troops increases every day. Acts of violence are becoming frequent, and now and then one of the soldiers is the victim of a blow from an assassin's knife. Every effort is made by the Roman Committee to prevent an outbreak, which, under present circumstances, would only have a bad effect upon the patriot cause.

ANGELICO.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

A Suggestion for America Anent the Paris Exhibition—A Touch of German Morality—German Pleasure Excursions—Bavarian and Prussian Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Germans are making great preparations to visit the Paris Exposition *en masse*. Among the various arrangements is the following, which is well worthy of imitation elsewhere. On and after the 15th of May a pleasure train will leave Munich every day for Paris, *via* Augsburg, Stuttgart and Strassburg, and tickets will be sold for the whole expedition, to-wit: the journey thither and return, lodgings, quarters and admission to the Exposition buildings, and the "sights" of Paris, for ten days. The company, therefore, in accordance with this arrangement, agree to pay every necessary expense during the journey and the ten days' stay in Paris for 150 florins ($60,) which is certainly cheap, considering that the usual fare to Paris and back is over $26. Might not a similar arrangement be made between New-York and Paris with profit to both parties—the sight-seers and the company? The only obstacle in the way would be to secure hotel room in Paris at this late day.

In this connection I must relate a conversation overheard a few days ago in one of the cafés of this city. Two young men were sitting by a table, enjoying a couple of mugs of BERY's beer and their cigars, when one said to the other, "I would like first rate to see Paris a while this Spring." "There's nothing to prevent it," said the other. "About what does it cost per day on an average?" "Well, for a hundred francs a day you can see Paris splendidly." "And if I take my wife?" "O, then fifty francs a day will be a great plenty." Strange to say, most young Germans prefer to visit Paris without their wives.

Another of these pleasure excursions which the Germans are so fond of making, and so fruitful in inventing, is one that goes every year to Palestine, and for which the advertisements have been already issued. The company will leave Trieste, March 29, on one of the Austrian Lloyd steamers, make the voyage *via* Corfu to Cairo in six days, spending eight days in visiting the Pyramids, the Nile, &c., and on the 12th of April reach Palestine at Jaffa. There they will find riding animals in readiness, on which they will proceed to Jerusalem, thence to the Jordan, through Samaria to Mount Tabor, Carmel, &c., then home by way of Smyrna, Constantinople, &c. The thing that is noticeable in this is its remarkable cheapness, to wit: $215 for the whole trip—$80 for the voyage both ways, and the remainder for the overland routes, hotels, &c. They will arrive in Trieste about the last of May, thus leaving plenty of time to visit the Paris Exposition. Any American who is a Catholic—none others are permitted to go with this company—may herewith find a way for a cheap visit to the Holy Land. Why should not our countrymen exhibit as much enterprise in this direction as the Austrians?

A few days ago, King LOUIS II. appointed a new Premier, Prince VON HOHENLOHE, and three days ago he had occasion for the first time to declare before the Bavarian Parliament what the policy of the State would be. The importance attaching to Bavarian policy for the coming Summer is just this—whatever Bavaria does, Wurtemburg and Baden (the three together number 5,000,000) are pretty certain to imitate, and if Bavaria make a "close alliance" with Prussia, instead of proceeding to organize a South German Confederation—as LOUIS NAPOLEON intended—in the Nikolsburg Preliminaries, the year 1867 will hardly pass away without a war between France and Prussia. Nobody understands that better than the citizens of Munich and Vienna. This will explain the extraordinary length of telegram—nearly half a column—which was sent to Vienna, containing a synopsis of the Prince's speech. The substance of it was that Bavaria will not organize a South German Confederation, because it would be so weak that it would be necessary to put it under the protection of France or Austria; and the former is hated as a "foreign [illegible]," [illegible] the [illegible] element [illegible] is it [illegible] to [illegible] Prussia and seek to [illegible] the same, and God Almighty [illegible].

The Vienna [illegible] may be. The *Presse* says:

"* * * The [illegible] Confederation will undoubtedly take place quietly and noiselessly [illegible] with it Baden and Wurtemburg. [illegible] confront the accomplished reality that the territory over which Prussia [illegible] on our own along the whole [illegible] (Poland,) to [illegible] (Tyrol) [illegible] South German [illegible] course of the [illegible] be held by [illegible] maintained [illegible] will [illegible] self can easily [illegible] (the [illegible] Bremer [illegible]) Why [illegible] Italy [illegible] about [illegible] gathering [illegible] where the [illegible] opposition to [illegible] more [illegible] before, [illegible] Con[illegible] federation [illegible] now, a few months later, public sentiment has so much changed, [illegible] for all this. Prince HOHENLOHE explains [illegible] words. 'A Southern Confederation under the lead of Austria is not desired, because there the German element is losing ground.'"

Those whom Austria "has to thank for this" are those same Hungarians that have already given her so much trouble. Bitter as is the humiliation into which Sadowa plunged the Austrian Empire, and deep as are the depths of degradation and weakness into which the Hungarians have helped to drag it, the Austrians had not felt before so keen a pang as now, when puny Bavaria spurns their alliance and scorns their assistance—Bavaria that was once so friendly. "*Et tu, Brute.*"

Referring to that part of the Prince's speech that referred to France as a "foreign power," the Vienna *Wanderer* says:

"* * * That these significant words are for the special benefit of the third NAPOLEON, scarcely needs to be mentioned. Nobody has forgotten what exertions NAPOLEON made at Nikolsburg to provide for the organization of a Southern Confederation, or the openness with which BISMARCK afterward spoke of the 'pressure' then brought to bear on him. They will learn now in the Tuileries what amount of vitality resided in that mystical 'Confederation of the Rhine,' in regard to which they appeared to have judged about as correctly as in regard to the 'preponderance of the Latin race.'"

Thus does another Vienna paper confess the keenness of its disappointment at being rejected by its old friends, and makes an awkward attempt to conceal it by casting sarcasms at NAPOLEON. There is, though, much ground for the latter, for South Germany is the Achilles-heel of French policy, and if this be lost, if NAPOLEON's catalogue of failures in Mexico, in Rome, and now, so lately, in the Orient, be destined to be increased by seeing South Germany pass quietly into the control of Prussia, his dream of an eternally divided and helpless Germany scattered to the winds, and King WILLIAM I. holding sway over 39,000,000 Germans, while France receives no "compensation," then there will remain nothing for him but to hazard a war for the Rhine.

Meantime, the rage of the ultra Catholics in this city at seeing the day so near when they will probably pass, more or less, under the control of the detested Prussians, is almost limitless. I could quote columns of the unseemingly abuse and vituperation which they empty out on the heads of the new Premier and the Prussians in altercation, but it is not conducive to edification.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Austrian matters seem to be brightening a little of late, and some even speak of a reconciliation as actually effected with the Hungarians, and proceed to name the Ministers that are to be appointed. The magnitude of such an event cannot well be overestimated; a responsible ministry in Hungary and a parliament meeting regularly, are institutions that do not grow up every year. The Austrian Government is negotiating with the most profound secrecy.

The amount of the direct tax in Prussia is 55 9-10 thalers (about $39) a year for every man, woman and child; in Hanover it was 48 8-10 thalers; in Hesse (Electoral) 36 16-100. In Bavaria, on the contrary, it is only about 80 cents per head! This difference is so astounding that it would be incredible, if I had not the official figures before me. The taxes in Prussia are kept up by the enormous expenses for the military.

Strange as it may be, the Rhine is crossed by only one solid bridge, *i. e.*, below Basle, where it is of any size; that, too, (at Mannheim) is not completed, though two locomotives made a trial trip over it a few days ago. King WILLIAM has just decided to have one built at Cologne and another at Wesel. All others are pontoons. The Germans are much more enterprising in constructing quavers, crotchets, easels, constitutions, musical docks, botanies, oratorios, &c., than in certain other works which are quite as necessary.

Prussia has already over six hundred candidates in the field for the North German Parliament. Among the celebrities are BISMARCK, a son of WILLIAM HUMBOLDT, Prof. WIGGERS, &c.

Some time ago the friends and admirers of the poet FRED. RUECKERT issued a circular calling for subscriptions to build him a monument. The editors of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* opened a list for South Germany and Austria, headed it with the sums respectively of $1 40, $1 20, 80 cents, 70 cents, and 50 cents, and have received in all about $10. A fresh appeal made a week ago, brought them in three—poems on RUECKERT, none of them worth printing.

"How are the mighty fallen!" Prussia "annexed," Hanover and now Saxony has annexed Count PLATEN, HALLERMUND, Ex-Premier of Hanover, as—Director of the Royal Theatre! He was introduced to his new office last week.

SEGREX.

MEXICO.

The Situation—Departure of the French Troops—The Last Convoy—Departure of the French Legation—Concentration of the Republican Forces—Fall of the Capital—The Forced Loan—Maximilian's Return to Puebla—The End of the Empire—Gen. Mejia and His Neutrality—Miramon's Diplomacy and Consistency.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

The situation of affairs is at last beginning to present its true aspect in the departure of the French troops, the running away of the sympathizers of the Empire and the approaching triumph of the Republicans. On the 31st ult. a portion of the French troops guarding the conducta, which the merchants were sending to Europe, left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz. The wife of Marshal BAZAINE also left under a strong escort, while hundreds of wagons and carriages loaded with the property of prominent Imperialists availed themselves of this opportunity to carry themselves and their spoils to a place of safety.

It was officially announced that the last convoy would leave on the 5th inst., and that the immediate command of Marshal BAZAINE and Gen. CASTELNAU, having in charge the documents and *personnel* of the French Embassy, and Gen. CASTHENY's division of cavalry, forming the rear guard of the army, would leave on the 8th. The Ministers of MAXIMILIAN had collected all the troops lately garrisoning the towns in the vicinity of the City of Mexico, and also portions of those from Puebla, Toluca and Texcoco, making a total of about 4,000 armed men. As the largest portions had been compelled to serve, numerous desertions were taking place daily. The Republican troops from the State of Oajaca, commanded by Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ, arrived on the 28th ult., at Guantla, about eighteen leagues from the Capital. These forces, in combination with those advancing from Guadalajara, Zacatecas and San Luis, will form an army of over 30,000 men, and it is certain that the Liberal troops will occupy the City of Mexico about the 20th of this month. The forced loan imposed by MAXIMILIAN on the capitalists, did not produce five per cent. of the amount asked for, notwithstanding the severe measures practiced to realize the object. A great many persons who refused to respond were sent to prison without any reference to their political creed. MAXIMILIAN could not collect enough to pay the bills of his shoe-maker and tailor, or other tradesmen who had been employed in the Palace of Chapultepec; but acted the part of a perfect gentleman in delivering all his silverware and other personal effects into the hands of unsatisfied creditors, to be sold for their benefit. It is doubtful whether any republican President would have done as much.

The last news received states that a Cabinet meeting had been held on the 1st, when it was resolved to move the seat of Government to Puebla, giving as a reason that it would be easier to defend that city than Mexico, needing less troops and money. If this has taken place, it is very probable that at the writing of these lines the flag of the Republic is waving over the Palace of the Montezumas. This is the last act of the Imperial farce. *Finale comes!* We may yet hear of a few skirmishes between the opposing parties, but the war is virtually at an end. Gen. MEJIA, perhaps the most courageous and famous of the Imperial chiefs, has resigned, and declared himself neutral. Mexican neutrality means joining the strongest party. MIRAMON was still in the Town of Leon, with about 700 soldiers. As he has not enough men to commence a successful military campaign, and is not supplied with sufficient resources, he has come to the conclusion to try diplomacy first. According to private letters received, he is in communication with JUAREZ, offering to join the Liberal forces.

Don JUAN SUAREZ NEVARRO, who has been occupying some of the highest positions under the Republic, died in the City of Mexico on the 28th ult. His cousin, Don CARLOS SANCHEZ NEVARRO, has been appointed Minister of the Imperial house, in place of Don LUIS ARROYO, who has gone to the United States with the special mission of the Emperor.

Gen. BAZAINE has had various interviews with distinguished adherents of the Republic for the purpose of arranging the most convenient method of preserving order on the departure of his troops from the City of Mexico. The parties called upon answered that they had no authority to treat upon such matters. He then sent for the gentleman who was Mayor in 1863, when JUAREZ left the city, and the interview was with nearly the same result. This proves that the French have more confidence in the Republican leaders, whom they were sent to combat, in guarding the interests of French citizens, than in those with whom they were lately in league.

The Peninsula of Yucatan is now overrun with Republican forces, who, after occupying several towns of minor importance, are now besieging Merida.

A German merchant in Vera Cruz, named LOHSE, complained to BAZAINE that the Mexicans in the Vera Cruz Custom-house refused to deliver to him his goods after he had paid the duties to the French authorities. BAZAINE immediately sent a detachment of troops to take the goods out of the Custom-house and deliver them to the owner, and to lock up every employe that had any remarks to make. As may be supposed, the order was carried out without any further difficulty.

The French newspapers published in the City of Mexico are continually quarreling with the organs of the Imperialists, and show themselves more favorable to JUAREZ than to MAXIMILIAN. One hundred and three Republican prisoners, lately confined in Fort Ulloa, have been carried to Alvarado by the French gunboat *Tactique*, and delivered to the Republican authorities. Another French gunboat, the *Bouret*, has taken eighty prisoners to Matamoras, and on its return will bring an equal number of Austrians. The European correspondence brought by the last English steamer was overhauled by the guerrillas between Vera Cruz and Mexico, detaining the official letters and documents, and allowing the private letters to be carried to their destination.

QUASIMODO.

WEST INDIES.

Terrible Storm Along the Coast—Shipwrecks—Houses Demolished—Loss of Life—Wreck of Emigrant Brig Derby, from Galveston, and of a Coolie Ship—The Spanish Iron-clad Tetuan—Arrivals of Mexicans—Marriage at the United States Consulate—The Small-Pox in Matanzas—Preventive Measures in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1867.

When the *Corsica* left this port on Saturday last there was every indication of a strong norther, and about 5 in the afternoon it commenced blowing heavily from the northwest, making it impossible for any ship to leave port. Fears were entertained for the vessels in the vicinity of the coast, which unhappily have been verified. The wind soon changed into a perfect gale, and the furious rushing of the waves could be heard for miles in the country. At times the lighthouse of the Morro Castle was completely covered by the waves and spray, making it unsafe for the sentinels to remain at their post. One of the sentries in Fort Cabañas was carried about 20 feet, together with the sentry-box in which he had taken refuge. Only the great strength and solidity of the houses in Havana could withstand such a storm as this. Nevertheless, several houses were blown down in the Calzada de San Lazaro, the waves making a complete breach over them. A large wave stove in the door of a house about 2 o'clock in the morning, while the elements were at their height; the people rushed out of their beds in affright, trying to gain the street, in which they succeeded, excepting a boy about 4 years of age, who was snatched out of his mother's arms by a wave and drowned inside of the house.

We have not received any particulars from the coast yet, but the damage must be immense. The marine disasters will also present a large list, although we have so far only heard of the following: The Russian ship *Falcon*, with 253 coolie passengers, arrived on Saturday from Macao, and when she came to the pilot-ground, was ordered to the Mariel to undergo quarantine. On her way she was overtaken by the storm and driven on the sand-banks near Marianao. The Chinese and crew, with the exception of two, were all saved by cutting a hole in the deck, many of them being bruised while attempting to reach the shore. The brig *Ellen Dickie*, Capt. PELHAM, also drifted on shore near the same place, about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and until 5 in the afternoon no communication had been held with the shore—the Captain and crew remaining on board, although it was evident the vessel would go to pieces. The brig was from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of sugar and molasses for New-York.

The saddest case of all is the wreck of the British emigrant ship *Derby*, from Galveston, Texas, which port she left on the 26th of December, with 150 emigrants for Brazil. The intention of the Captain was to call here and provide the vessel with fresh water. One-half of the emigrants are women and children—the men nearly all belonging to Texas. The vessel struck on a rock at the Playa de Banes, about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and it is a wonder that the only disaster we have to record are some wounds and bruises received while the passengers were attempting to make their way to the shore. The women were as calm and cool as if they were in no danger, while the men worked like Trojans, risking their lives at every moment to bring the women and children safely on shore. Shortly after the last person had reached the land the vessel commenced breaking up. Some saved all their clothing, but the machinery, mills and agricultural implements with which the vessel was loaded, and valued at over $30,000, will prove a total loss. The vessel was worth about $10,000, and had been chartered by the Agent of the Company for $7,000. Before leaving New-Orleans for Galveston she was seized four times by the Sheriff for debt, and again on her arrival in Galveston. When the claims against the vessel had been satisfied, it was rumored about that she was unseaworthy, but the Government inspectors declared her in good order. The emigrants are to receive from the Brazilian Government as much land as they desire to cultivate at fifty cents an acre, with a credit of five years, and the free importation of all agricultural implements. The lands are situated in the Province of San Paolo, in the Yaguape region, and near the coast. Among the prominent persons of this expedition I notice Judge DYER, of Hills City, Texas, Major BRAXTON, of Virginia, Capt. and Doctor BARNSLEY, of Mississippi, Judge TARVER, of Freestone, Texas, and many ex-officers of the Confederate army. Many of them were very wealthy before the war. I understand that a subscription will be opened at the United States Consulate and at the Telegraph Hotel, in aid of the shipwrecked. The agent of the Company, Mr. FRANK MCMULLEN, leaves to-day for New-York, to confer with the Brazilian Consul, as the place here is vacant, the late Consul Mr. FERRANDINI having died about four weeks ago. The women and children have all received shelter at the houses of a planter residing in the neighborhood of the disaster, and the men are camping on the beach. Some scoundrel tried to rob the poor unfortunates during the confusion, when he was seen by one of the emigrant Texans, who coolly raised his six-shooter and killed him. I presume that the offender will not be prosecuted under existing circumstances, and no other thief has made his appearance since.

Several coasting vessels have been lost; one of them went down with all hands on board; the crews of the others saved themselves. In Matamoras several vessels were driven on the beach by the wind, and it is feared that several lives were lost.

The Spanish iron-clad frigate *Tetuan* now in our harbor, does not present either a handsome or formidable appearance when compared with such vessels as the *Dunderberg* or even the destroyed *Ironsides*. The Spanish naval officers say that she was one of the best iron-clads afloat, and it is true that she would be a very dangerous antagonist to fight against. Her armament is entirely disproportionate to a vessel of her size and qualifications. The *Tetuan* measures 7,000 tons, and was constructed in the Ferrol Arsenal. The Spaniards may well be proud of having turned out such a splendid vessel. The following details may not be uninteresting: Length of keel, 312 feet 5 inches; beam, 61 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 43 feet. The engines are 1,000-horse power, with eight boilers, and consume 100 tons of coal daily when running at full speed. The coal-bunkers have room for 1,200 tons. Her armament consists of 46 guns, 36 of which are smooth-bored twenty centimetre guns, and the other 10 are rifled pieces of small calibre, some of them used for throwing steel shot. The iron planches with which the sides of the ship are covered are five inches thick. How many shots from a fifteen-inch they would stand I leave to those conversant with such matters. The guns are placed in tiers, the same as in the wooden frigates, and the American or English systems of arming iron-clads have been entirely ignored.

The celebrated mental calculator SOLA, a native of this city, leaves to-day for New-York to attend the World's Fair in Paris. His memory is stupendous, and he will undoubtedly create a sensation by the exhibition of his wonderful mental powers.

Large numbers of distinguished Mexicans have arrived here by the English and Spanish mail steamers. All of them seem to be well provided with funds, and show that if an Empire is bankrupt it does not follow that its adherents should be the same. Many more are expected by the French packet on the 17th.

A wedding took place at the United States Consulate on Monday evening. The parties were Mr. REINTER, a German gentleman engaged in commerce and enjoying a high reputation, with Miss BOSSIER, a daughter of A. J. BOSSIER, the banker. As Mr. REINTER is a Protestant, his marriage could not take place according to the Spanish laws, as Protestants are not considered Christians here, and our churches are built for the use of Christians only. As we have a great many Americans here the question has often been asked why there was no Protestant chapel, and only occasional services are held at some hotel, whenever a Protestant clergyman sojourns in Havana, or on board some English man-of-war, as our American men-of-war are not provided with any ministers of peace excepting those made by PARROTT and RODMAN. Rev. Mr. WATKINS, of Brooklyn, was the officiating clergyman on the occasion.

The small-pox in Matamoras seems to be on the decrease, although the number of deaths has not diminished much. The deaths are from seven to nine daily, but the new cases reported are nearly all of a slight character. At the last meeting of the City Council it was resolved to pulverize the bodies of all those dying of small-pox with lime and chloride of lime, and that the bodies be buried in portions of the cemetery where the deepest holes can be dug, as in some parts the grave fills with water from the sea at a depth of four feet, and even less. Too much cannot be done to prevent the spread of this horrible disease from Matamoras to the other towns of this island.

The bazaar for the benefit of the poor is drawing crowds nightly, the receipts averaging about $2,750 a night. The Bischi Troupe is singing to crowded houses, and PERALTA creates fresh excitement whenever she appears.

QUASIMODO.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Steamer Sailed—Large Exports of Treasure—Failure—Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, with passengers for New-York, *via* Nicaragua, sailed yesterday. The exports of treasure from this city since Jan. 1 reach $5,500,000.

The steamship *Oriflamme* sailed to-day for Mexican ports with 4,000 flasks of quicksilver and merchandise, valued at over $160,000.

The failure of R. B. PACKER, at Stockton, is reported. The liability is supposed to be large.

The ship *Lawrence*, for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat, cleared to-day.

The Flour and Wheat market is unchanged. Devoes Coal Oil, 65c.@67½c. Old Government Java Coffee, 26c. ℔ ℔.

Mining Stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,875; Yellow Jacket, $785; Crown Point, $875; Chollar, $233; Ophir, $192; Belcher, $120; Imperial, $170. Legal-tenders, 74.

The Raising of the Comanche—Salvage Awarded—Damages for Libel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Judge HOFFMAN yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Coast-Wrecking Company against the materials of the iron-clad *Comanche*, awarding $20,000 salvage with 7½ per cent. interest.

In the libel suit of LOWELL against the *Examiner* newspaper for $100,000, the Jury returned a verdict for $6,000.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Swatara, with John H. Surratt.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The pilot-boat *William Starkey* reported this morning having spoken the *Swatara* at Cape Henry, with SURRATT on board, from Alexandria, *via* Lisbon, bound for Washington.

A bark-rigged gunboat, supposed to be the *Swatara*, was seen at daylight this morning anchored near Willoughby's Spit Lightship. The pilot-boat *Maryland* put a pilot on board at 8 o'clock, when she got under way and proceeded up Chesapeake Bay.

Sailed, steamships *General McClellan* for Baltimore and *Flambeau* for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 15.

The strong southwest and southerly breezes prevailing lately shifted to the northwest early today. Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads are shrouded in a heavy fog, and rain has descended almost incessantly during the day.

There have been no additional arrivals or departures. The only vessels lying in the harbor are the brig *Romance*, from Nassau, with guano for Baltimore, and the English bark *Sir Humphrey Davis*, MCDONALD, Captain, from Rio with coffee, awaiting orders.

An anxious watch is being kept up at the Capes of Virginia for the gunboat *Swatara*, with SURRATT on board, now fully due.

The Baltimore pilot-boat *Maryland* arrived from Cape Henry this afternoon, and although it was expected that she would bring some tidings of the *Swatara*, she did not.

The British steamship *Peruvian*, which arrived at Norfolk several days ago, has completed loading her cargo and will sail to-night for Liverpool direct.

The pilot boat *Maryland* reported to-day that the bark *Hyack*, sixty-two days from Liverpool, England, with passengers, &c., has arrived in the Chesapeake Bay bound to Baltimore.

The ship *Enoch Train*, from Philadelphia, with coal for Mare Island, California, which put into Norfolk some months ago to repair damages sustained in a heavy storm, has completed repairs and sails to-morrow for her destination.

Union Meeting in Louisville—Delegates to the State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Union Party held a meeting here last night at which they passed a series of resolutions asserting "their belief in the right of the loyal people through Congress, to settle the terms for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union; opposing the policy of the Democratic party in their efforts to render treason respectable; approving the call for a Union State Convention at Frankfort, to meet on the 26th inst., and indorsing the course of the Senators and Representatives of the State who voted in favor of ratifying the 14th article in the Amendment to the National Constitution."

Delegates were appointed to the Convention.

Excitement among the Fenians in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The late Cable news from Ireland has caused considerable excitement among the Fenians in this city, and the different Circles are working quietly and earnestly in behalf of the cause. A State Convention was held in this city a few weeks since, between one and two hundred Circles being represented. The proceedings of the Convention were very harmonious. PATRICK DOODY, Esq., was elected State Centre.

The *Herald* says that on Friday evening last, a number of men, apparently Fenian officers, left the depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad in this city, but their final destination is unknown. A large number of persons witnessed their departure, and upon taking leave of his friends, he who appeared to be the leader of the party was requested "to keep the field, Captain, until we come." The party entered the New-York train, and left the depot amid the cheers of the spectators.

Fire in Albany—Grain Warehouse Destroyed.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 17.

A fire occurred on the pier this morning, which destroyed the flour and grain warehouse of JOHN W. RUSSELL. The warehouse contained only one cargo of barley, one or two hundred barrels of flour, and a small quantity of oats. The barley was insured in the London and Liverpool Company, and the building in the Commerce Insurance office of this city. The total loss will not exceed $15,000.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The brick building, No. 360 Main-street, opposite Tifft House, caught fire this morning. The first floor was occupied by F. LOEGLER, harness and trunk maker; the second story was used as a photographic gallery by GEORGE PULLINGS. The building was completely gutted. The stock in the store destroyed was partially insured in the Western Insurance Company of this city and Hartford, Conn.

Arrival of the Nestorian at Portland—Sailing of the Moravian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Feb. 17.

The steamship *Nestorian*, which left Liverpool on the 31st ult., and Greencastle on the 1st inst., arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning. Her news is anticipated.

The steamship *Moravian* sails for Liverpool at 10 o'clock to-night.

Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. Her mails and the dispatch bag of the Associated Press were forwarded to New-York by the train this evening, where they will be due about 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Collision Between the Steamer Gen. Grant and a British Bark.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The steamship *Gen. Grant*, from New-York, came into collision with the British bark *Emily* on the bar to-day. The latter was badly damaged, but the steamer received no injury.

Recovery of Stolen United States Bonds.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The United States bonds stolen from the house of Mr. DARRELL in Milton, amounting to $10,000, have all been recovered through the agency of detectives. A servant girl and two others have been arrested for committing the robbery.

Masonic Banquet at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

A banquet was given last night by the Charleston Masons to their brother Masons from Washington and Baltimore, who are now visiting this city.

Political Items.

A Union mass meeting is to be held at Huntsville, Ala., on the first Monday in March. The Huntsville *Advocate*, in publishing the call, states that the late meeting at Moulton did much good in developing the Union strength and feeling in the State, and adds: "The unconditional Union element in this State ranges from 20,000 to 25,000 votes and is constantly on the increase, while the Conservatives are much stronger. These two elements are naturally allied and feeling, reason, interest and patriotism dictate their acting in concert."

Ex-Gov. NEWELL will not contest Mr. HAIGHT's seat in Congress from the Second District of New-Jersey, but it is said his friends will claim for him the nomination in 1868, in view of the defeat which over-confidence in their strength subjected him to in the late campaign. It is stated also that Mr. HAIGHT will refuse a re-nomination for Congress and be a candidate for the Gubernatorial succession, to be battled for at the same election.

Gen. YOUNG has written a letter announcing that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. The Cleveland *Leader* gives the following list of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office: Declined—COX, MOODY, PERRY, YOUNG. Said by their friends not to be candidates—SCHENCK, GARFIELD, HAYES, PIATT, EGGLESTON, SHELLABARGER, GALLOWAY. Uncommitted—DELANO, COWAN, BUNDY, SPRAGUE, MCBURNEY.

The Richmond *Times*, of Friday, commenting upon the Military Bill recently passed in the House, says: "But as the probabilities are in favor of this bill being enacted into a law, despite the President's veto, we must again entreat the Legislature to make the necessary provision for protecting Virginia against the first attempt of the authorities at Washington to annihilate our State Government."

The Frankfort, Ky., *Commonwealth* states that "if any candid Democrat, of an average quantum of brains, will examine page 276 of the Auditor's report for 1867, he will have the appalling abolition fact driven in upon his understanding that Kentucky is $32,638,791 richer without the negro than with him."

It is stated that President JOHNSON, on being asked by a Bostonian why he appointed a nonresident Collector of Boston, replied, "Sir, it has recently been officially declared in Massachusetts, if I am not mistaken, that non-residence is not a disqualification for office."

About eighty citizens of New-Bedford, Mass., on Wednesday evening passed a vote requesting the Representatives in the Legislature from that city to vote against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

The Auditor of Hendricks County, Idinana in reply to a circular from the State Auditor, asking the number of the incurable insane in the county, replied: "We have none, except the 'twelve hundred and fifty fellows' who vote against the Union ticket."

The colored people of Columbus, Ohio, have held a meeting on the subject of striking the word "white" from the Constitution, and, with one exception, declared themselves in favor of having the question submitted to the electors at once.

It is announced on Mr. SHELLABARGER's authority that he will, under no circumstances, permit his name to be used as a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

The "Legrand-Byington Democrats" have issued a call for a State Convention to assemble at Iowa City, Iowa, on the 3d day of April next.

The Republican State and Congressional Conventions in Rhode Island are to be held in Providence on the 22d inst.

The Knoxville delegates to the Tennessee Republican State Convention have been instructed to vote for the renomination of Gov. BROWNLOW.

The Democratic Convention for the Connecticut First Congressional District, is to be held at Hartford, on Wednesday, Feb. 20.

E. S. KEITT is recommended as a candidate for Congress from the South Carolina Third District.

The Republicans of Syracuse have nominated HENRY D. DIDAMA for Mayor.

Gov. ROBERT M. PATTON, of Alabama, is a candidate for reëlection.

Personal Items.

The California papers state that R. C. GRIDLEY, whose famous "Sanitary sack of flour" brought into the treasury of the Sanitary Commission over $175,000, is lying sick and in want with a helpless family depending upon him, at Stockton. Measures were being taken for his relief.

The portrait of Hon. JOSHUA GIDDINGS, painted by Miss C. L. RANSOM, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been purchased by the Government for the sum of $1,000. The purchase was decided on toward the close of the last session, but a press of business prevented its consummation until the present time.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BOOKS.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES DELIVERED IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND ON SEVERAL PUBLIC OCCASIONS. BY HENRY WINTER DAVIS, OF MARYLAND. Preceded by a Sketch of his Life, Public Services and Character, being an Oration by Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL. With Notes Introductory and Explanatory. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The faithful service which Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS did the cause of the Union in Maryland deserves lasting remembrance. Always true to the great principles of freedom, his abhorrence of the influences which he saw at work around him conspiring for the destruction of the Government and the Union, drove him to take positions far in advance of those held by the great body of his constituents; but they, respecting his honesty of motive, and recognizing his great ability, repeatedly preferred to confer office upon him rather than to entrust responsible duties to those less radical, but at the same time not so firm and fearless as he. Born in Annapolis Aug. 16, 1817, he graduated at Kenyon College (Ohio) in 1837. In 1839 he entered the University of Virginia, and, after completing a thorough course of study there, he commenced the practice of the law at Alexandria. In 1850 he removed to Baltimore. He came into prominence as a politician in the Scott campaign of 1852, and after the disintegration of the Whig Party he led off in the American movement, and represented his district in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Congresses. He died Dec. 30, 1865, in the forty-ninth year of his age. At times during his connection with the American movement, Mr. DAVIS laid himself open to the charge of demagogism, but when the safety of the Union was imperilled, he rose to the dignity of the occasion, and wrote, spoke and labored with a fidelity, zeal and earnestness which will always give him a place in the memory of his countrymen. No better or more appropriate memorial of the man could be desired than this compilation of his speeches and addresses. The volume contains all the speeches of Mr. DAVIS which were regularly and currently reported and which he had gathered or retained, just as they were printed, and as he himself left them, and it also comprises such documents and reports as were wholly written by him whether the course recommended in them was adopted or not. Mr. CRESWELL's oration commemorative of the life and services of Mr. DAVIS, which was delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Feb. 22, 1866, very appropriately prefaces the collection, and the editors have confined their labors to prefixing or annexing to each speech or paper brief notes explanatory of the allusions made in it—recalling cotemporary events or the circumstances under which and the time at which it was delivered. It is not often that those having editorial duties of this character to perform, confine themselves so strictly to their legitimate work, and as a result we have a volume in every respect worthy of the man whose very marked career it commemorates. A good steel engraving of Mr. DAVIS forms the frontispiece to the volume.

THE CLAVERINGS. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

It is said that Mr. TROLLOPE, who holds an office under the British Government, which compels him to travel much of the time, composes the larger part of his stories while on the wing, and certainly the statement is easy to believe in view of the railway speed with which he writes. Like the juggler who keeps several balls in the air at once, Mr. TROLLOPE manages to have a novel or two on his hands constantly. He is hardly half through one before we hear that another is under way. This facility of writing is his forte, but his admirers, who are inclined to boast of his exploits, should remember that such prolificacy is fatal to the hope that he may produce works which shall secure him lasting reputation. The *Claverings* which has appeared in the *Galaxy* simultaneously with its publication in the *Cornhill Magazine* is not entitled to rank among the best of Mr. TROLLOPE's novels. Its plot is commonplace, and of the numerous characters in it there are but two or three which deserve or will receive admiration. Harry Clavering, who holds the position of hero, is not entitled to the appellation in any other than a conventional sense. Halting between two loves, like the ass between two bundles of hay, he does not know which to choose. A fit of sickness which is not severe enough to punish him for his fickleness, weakens him just enough to subject him to his mother's better influences and to spare him from a flagrant breach of promise, while it results in securing him a wife altogether too good for him. And yet the impulse to set down Florence Burton as a heroine is checked by the readiness with which she restores to her confidence and affection the lover who had so nearly betrayed her. Lady Ongar is, perhaps, the most skilfully drawn and the best sustained character in the story. She marries for money and gets it, but with a self-abnegation hardly to be found anywhere else than in a novel, tries her best to strip herself of her jointure when she finds how little real satisfaction it brings. Her deepest disappointment, however, springs from her failure to win back her old lover, but it is doubtful whether her sufferings from any source are so forcibly depicted as to deter any young lady in English high life from following her example, if a similar opportunity to secure wealth and rank should be offered her. But Mr. TROLLOPE does not aim to instruct or to profit; his object is to amuse, and if he writes a story which will assist his admirers to while away one-tenth part of the time which he spent in its composition, he is probably content. In its sketches of English life, *The Claverings* is decidedly clever, and this, rather than marked ability, is characteristic of the story throughout.

THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF. By Miss THACKERAY. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Miss THACKERAY has developed qualities as a writer which entitle her to consideration, irrespective of the fact that she is the daughter of a distinguished father. A praiseworthy purity and healthfulness of tone characterize both *The Story of Elizabeth* and *The Village on the Cliff*, and they are written with an ease and naturalness which is in refreshing contrast with that pretentious style which is affected by so many modern female novelists. In *The Village on the Cliff* we have some good sketches of character and scenery. The story, however, is not particularly thrilling, nor are the incidents developed very original, and the author now and then indulges a habit of moralizing, which becomes tedious and labored. Nearly all the characters introduced turn out weak, inconsistent and unsatisfactory in spite of all that was expected of them by the reader, and perhaps dimly conceived for them by the author. Practice will undoubtedly overcome some of these faults, but before Miss THACKERAY can be counted among the leading English female novelists her hand must become firmer and stronger, both in drawing character and in designing plots.

HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. Vols. II. and III. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

The first volume of this admirable history was published several years since, and it was the expectation of Dr. SCHAFF to have completed it in a single volume. As he has prosecuted his labors, however, the work has grown upon his hands, and he has found himself compelled to divide this history of the third period, which extends from the fourth century to the close of the sixth, into two volumes—a result which students will not at all regret. The history illustrates very effectively the accuracy and extent of Dr. SCHAFF's scholarship, and the zeal and perseverance with which he has prosecuted the investigations necessary to the proper performance of a work of such magnitude. Both volumes were originally written in German, and are to be published in Leipsic simultaneously with their appearance here.

THE LIFE OF JESUS, according to his original biographers. With notes. By EDMUND KIRKE. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

It will strike many readers strangely to see the name of the author of *Among the Pines, Patriot Boys and Prison Pictures, &c., &c.*, associated with such a work as that the title of which is given above; but those who may imagine that the writer has ventured upon such sacrilege as to romance upon this theme will be disappointed. This *Life of Jesus* is in fact nothing more than a modified "harmony of the Gospels," which follows for the most part the order of events adopted by Dr. ROBINSON. The language of the New Testament is pretty closely adhered to in making up the narrative, and the notes appended are mainly drawn from the standard commentators. The book is quite handsomely produced.

THE WORKS OF RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE. Revised edition; vol. XI. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

This, which is the eleventh volume of Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN's very handsome edition of the works of EDMUND BURKE, is occupied, as the last one was, with speeches made during the course of the trial of WARREN HASTINGS. It is difficult to see how the edition can be completed in the twelve volumes originally promised, but as it is so far superior in every other respect to any previous collection of the works of this great statesman, we can only renew the expression of a hope that it may not be concluded without the addition of a carefully prepared index.

JANUARY AND JUNE. By BENJ. F. TAYLOR. New-York: M. DOOLADY.

Mr. TAYLOR is widely known through the Western States as a fluent and picturesque writer. This collection of his productions is an unfortunate one, however, if it is designed as his introduction to readers who are not acquainted with him, for there are but few of the pieces here collected together which are at all worthy of his reputation. The title of the volume, moreover, has no perceptible connection with the contents.

Literary Items.

—The popularity of *London Society* is emphatically attested by the efforts made by rival publishers to anticipate each other in placing the magazine itself, or the choicest articles it contains, before American readers. The February number of this periodical, reprinted at the Riverside Press by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, appears more promptly than did its predecessor, and it contains the usual variety of poems, racy sketches and interesting stories, illustrated in a style which distinguishes this from all other periodicals, foreign or American. In this number an interesting series of papers giving anecdotes and gossip about clubs is commenced, and the story "Playing for High Stakes," by Miss ANNIE THOMAS, is continued.

—*Sadlier's Catholic Directory, Almanac and Ordo*, for 1867, has just made its appearance, having been somewhat delayed in consequence of tardy receipt of the returns from the Prelates who were in attendance upon the recent Plenary Council. Nearly one-quarter of the rather bulky volume is given up to advertisements, but the almanac contains a large amount of facts and statistics indispensable to the members of the denomination in the interest of which it is published, and interesting to all who are curious regarding the strength of the Roman Catholic Church.

— Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & SON have issued as the first volume of their "Railway Classics" WASHINGTON IRVING's *Traveller*. Whether these tales are too quiet or not for these sensational times is a question which the publishers seem to think must be decided in the negative; it is certain, however, that the type in which they are printed is altogether too small to make their perusal upon the railway comfortable.

—*Whom do You Worship?* is the title of a pamphlet which its author, Mr. HENRY A. ABRAHAM, styles "A Popular Treatise on Reasonable Religion." In a brief introductory note he expresses a hope that the address "may be a stepping stone for many from the Trinitarian to the Unitarian Faith." Mr. JAMES A. MILLER publishes the pamphlet.

—The classical library of J. N. ELLIGOTT, LL.D., will be sold at auction by Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., at their rooms, to-day and to-morrow. The library is an exceedingly valuable one, comprising many rare old books eagerly sought for by students. The sale will commence at 4 o'clock each day.

—A very neat little edition of the famous *Caudle Lectures*, with CHARLES KEENE's capital illustrations, has just been issued by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON.

—The Boston correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* writes:

"Our publishers are making no 'announcements,' and the work that writers are now engaged on will probably be suffered to 'season' for some time before it sees the light. Mrs. STOWE is said to be writing a new novel, which will make a 'sensation,' though that is of course. A very distinguished literary lady of this city has the skeleton of a novel constructed, but whether it will ever get itself flesh and muscle I cannot predict. Mrs. JANE AUSTIN, of Concord, has a novel all ready for the press. FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, who has written very little lately, is completing a novel; and then, we have always the privilege of expecting JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL's *American Wilhelm Meister!* Speaking of 'seasoning' literary work, it is said that JEAN INGELOW puts her compositions on a year's probation in the seclusion of her desk before submitting them to the public. DICKENS is reported to be an object of inveterate hatred on the part of printers, for his copy virtually has to be 'set' twice, his first 'proofs' coming back regular palimpsests, covered with corrections and additions. As a neat termination to this somewhat 'personal' topic, let me mention that Mrs. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON is a toast in composing-rooms, for the dainty elegance and legibility of her MSS."

The Charleston *Courier* states that a history of the Cheraw country, which Bishop ALEX. GREGG, of Texas, has had in preparation for several years, is at length completed, and that the author hopes to publish it some time during the Summer of this year. It will comprise an account of the red men who formerly inhabited the valley of the Pee Dee country, and of all the first white settlements in the regions now embraced within the limits of what was afterward known as the Cheraw District, or St. David's Parish and Liberty Precinct—continuous with the present Districts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion. The Right Reverend Bishop also proposes to report the subsequent progress and population, with a narrative of all the civil changes from the early period of 1730 to 1810, the struggles of the Revolution, which will include adjacent parts of North Carolina, with domestic details, notices of families, and biographical sketches of leading individuals, &c.

—Mr. JAMES N. MATTHEWS, of the Buffalo *Commercial*, has published in book-form a series of letters which he wrote to the paper with which he is connected, while traveling in Europe last Summer. The volume is entitled *My Holiday; How I Spent It*, being some rough notes of a trip to Europe and back in the Summer of 1866. MARTIN TAYLOR, of Buffalo, and HURD & HOUGHTON, of New-York, appear as publishers.

— Gen. EARLY's history of his campaign, which was published originally in Toronto, is republished here, from the Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* Office. That paper says: "All the profits derived from the sale of the work, after paying the bare cost of publication, will be appropriated sacredly to the object of marking the graves of our soldiers who fell on the fields where they now lie in Virginia."

It is said that WHITTIER has introduced into his new poem, *The Tent on the Beach*, several of his personal friends, who figure as his companions at the sea-side. The book will probably be published about Feb. 25. The Petersburgh *Index* says the difference between this poem and a "Massachusetts school-marm" is that while one is *The Tent on the Beach*, the other is bent on the teach.

— The life of TURNER ASHBY, written by Rev JAMES B. AVIRETT, of Winchester, Va., is in press, and will appear by the last of this month. The writer was Chaplain of Ashby's Cavalry. The proceeds of sales are to be applied to raising a monument over ASHBY's remains, in the Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester. [illegible]

—The statement, which has been extensively circulated, that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE is now engaged in preparing a history of the Army of Northern Virginia during the late war, according to the Richmond [illegible] is not [illegible]

—[illegible] who recently failed by one vote [illegible] to the Trusteeship of the Boston Public Library, gave the first money, when Mayor of the city, toward founding this same Library. Such is the gratitude of Common Councils.

—Rev. Dr. ROBERT LOWELL, brother of J. RUSSELL LOWELL, and author of *The New Priest*, and a contributor both in prose and verse to the *Atlantic Monthly*, has been elected to the professorship of English literature in Racine College, Wisconsin.

—Mrs. STOWE has lately been at work upon a story of *New-England Life of the Last Generation*. It is said to be full of original characters, portrayed in her best style.

—LONGFELLOW is now busily engaged in revising the proofs of his translation of *Dante*, which will not be given to the public for several months, as the revision is scrupulously minute.

—Mr. J. N. HOLLOWAY is collecting material for a History of Kansas, which he proposes to publish soon. He is now in the State collecting materials.

—Mr. JAS. D. MCCABE, JR., whoever he may be, has been writing the *Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee*.

—A monthly magazine with the anachronistic title, *Every Day Life*, has made its appearance in San Francisco. It is a neat octavo of forty-eight pages.

—Gen. DUFF GREEN has published a book entitled *Facts and Suggestions*.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

At the hour of our going to press yesterday morning, the Senate was still in session considering the bill providing military government for the Southern States. The following report of the proceedings commences at the point where we left it Saturday morning:

MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by providing that the pending Constitutional Amendment shall be valid when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States represented in Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke against this amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON at 1:30 A. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. HENDRICKS wished to make an agreement to take a vote at 10 o'clock to-morrow night.

Mr. WILLIAMS was unwilling to agree to that hour.

The Senate refused to adjourn, in a vote of 9 to 25.

At 2:15 Mr. WILSON endeavored to effect a compromise to get a vote by 8 o'clock.

Mr. DOOLITTLE would agree to 10 o'clock, but not to 8.

The question was taken at 2:35 on Mr. SUMNER's amendment declaring that the 14th amendment shall be adopted when ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, and it was disagreed to in a vote of 7 to 26.

YEAS—Messrs. Howard, Lane, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Yates—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Doolittle, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, McDougal, Morgan, Morrill, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—26.

At 3 A. M. Mr. HENDERSON offered the Louisiana Bill in a modified form, as a substitute for the pending bill, and it was read at length.

SENATE CHAMBER, Saturday, Feb. 16—3:15 A. M.

There is no prospect of a vote being taken before 10 o'clock this (Saturday) night.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

The Senate adjourned this morning at 3:30 o'clock, without any understanding as to when the vote on the Reconstruction Bill should be taken.

The Senate met at the usual hour this morning.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

On motion of Mr. POLAND the Senate insisted in its amendments to the Bankrupt Bill and agreed to a Committee of Conference.

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on several bills to relieve disbursing officers who have lost vouchers for Government money expended by them. He said there was an act of Congress already in force which covered such cases by providing for their settlement in the Court of Claims.

UNNATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely on a petition for the enfranchisement of unnaturalized citizens in the District.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. LANE presented the credentials of OLIVER P. MORTON, his successor, from the 4th of March, 1867, to March 4, 1873. Ordered on file.

BLOCK ISLAND BREAKWATER.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a joint resolution for the erection of a breakwater at Block Island, in the State of Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following bill was called up by Mr. TRUMBULL and passed; it goes to the House:

A BILL *to provide for the allotment of the members of the Supreme Court among the Circuits and for the appointment of a Marshal for the Supreme Court.*

That the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be allotted among the Circuits existing by order of the Courts; and whenever a new allotment shall be required or found expedient, by reason of alteration of one or more circuits, or of the new appointment of a Chief Justice or Associate Justice or otherwise; it shall be the duty of the Court to make the same; and if a new allotment shall become necessary at any other time than during the term, such allotment shall be made by the Chief-Justice, and shall be binding until the next term and until a new allotment by the Court.

SEC. 2. That the Supreme Court may appoint a Marshal for said Court, where the compensation shall be $3,500 per annum, and said Marshal shall take charge of all property of the United States used by said Court or its members, and shall serve and execute all process and orders issued out of said Court, or made by the Chief-Justice or an Associate Judge, in pursuance of law, and shall pay into the Treasury of the United States all fees and compensation allowed by law, and render a true account thereof at the close of each term, to the Secretary of the Interior. And the said Marshal, with the approval of the Chief-Justice, may appoint assistants and messengers in place of the crier and messengers now employed, with such compensation as is or may be allowed to officers of the House of Representatives of similar grade. And all acts and parts of acts now in force relating to the Marshal of the District of Columbia shall apply to the said Marshal of the Supreme Court, except so far as in this act otherwise provided.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY reported from the Committee on Public Lands the bill granting to the State of Kansas public lands to aid in the extension of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph, from the present terminus at or near Fort Riley, Kansas, to a junction with the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, &c.

ALBANY A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill allowing duties on foreign merchandise imported into the port of Albany to be secured and paid at that place, which bill declares said city to be a port of delivery, and authorizes the appointment of a Surveyor of Customs therefor, and also extends the privileges of the Warehouse Acts of Aug. 6, 1846, and March 28, 1854, and the regulations of the Treasury Department relating thereto, to the said port of Albany, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At one o'clock the Military Reconstruction Bill was taken up; the previous question being on the Blaine amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor and commenced his speech as follows: I wish to plead for what I think the life of the Republic, and for that spirit which gives it life. I stand here also to answer for myself, because on a former occasion I foresaw what I believed would follow as a necessary and logical consequence of the adoption of certain fundamental heresies originated in the State of Massachusetts, and of which the Senator from Massachusetts on my right (Mr. SUMNER) is the great advocate and champion. I have been for more than eighteen months denounced in my State by many of my former political associates and friends for foreseeing these logical results which have now come; which are now pending before this Senate in the bills which have come from the House of Representatives; for denouncing them in advance; for asserting to the people of Wisconsin over and over again that yielding to those fatal heresies would of necessity dissolve the Union and establish a concentrated military despotism. I have, Sir, I expect, been most severely denounced throughout the State of Wisconsin, and elsewhere; that denunciation has been carried to such an extent as to culminate at last in the resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin instructing me to resign my seat in this body. I say, therefore, Mr. President, as I stand here to-day, I stand to plead for the life of the Republic; to plead for the spirit in which it lives; and without which it is dead. And, Sir, I am here to answer for myself, because I have been pleading for it, with all the power God has given me, for the last two years in my own State, in this Senate and elsewhere; and if, Sir, I shall in this discussion give utterance to deep and earnest conviction in strong and earnest language, Senators will understand it is with no disrespect to them. It is because my soul is filled with sentiments which language can hardly utter. Never before in my life, though I have stood in many a scene, and have often risen here, but never have I felt the weight of that responsibility resting upon me which is upon me now. Never before in my life was there a time when my heart would go up, and ask Almighty God to give me power to give utterance to the truth, as it goes up now. No such measures were ever before presented in an American Congress. What are they? Call them by what name you will, they are in substance a declaration of war against ten States of this Union. They are nothing more—they are nothing less. We know, Sir, that the rebellion has been suppressed. We know that every armed soldier from the Potomac to the Rio Grande has surrendered his arms and pledged anew his allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the flag. We know that there is not one armed soldier against the Republic throughout the whole of our vast domain. We know, Sir, that in those ten States civil governments in form have been reëstablished by the voice of their people, and that with all the machinery of their civil government they are in full operation. We know, Sir, that peace has been declared by the authorities of this Government, pursuant to acts of Congress conferring that authority. In all the States of this Union peace has come. But, Sir, what do these bills propose? They propose to open a direct war on every form of civil government within these States. They propose to supersede and annul them all—to take from all the people of these States all voice in the power which is to govern them. The bayonet, and the bayonet alone, in the hands of the soldiers, to be the law of the States. All resistance is to be overcome; the States are to be taken possession of, and all civil institutions are to be subsidized to the bayonet. That is war. Mr. DOOLITTLE then entered upon a criticism of the details of the bill, and after[illegible] He then contended that he had [illegible] the principles of the Baltimore Platform, but that he was still in favor of it, and of the policy of reconstruction [illegible] the Louisiana Bill, he said its title should be amended so as to [illegible] organize hell in the State of Louisiana. [Applause in the galleries.] [illegible] concluded his speech at 3:35.

Mr. SAULSBURY [illegible] his remarks by saying that the [illegible] Republican party was but the result of [illegible] service in a bad cause. He then reviewed [illegible] record of the Republican party during the war [illegible] Speaking of negro suffrage and negro domination, which, he said, were unknown before [illegible] the Senate, he said the negro had never been the superior of the white man, and God Almighty and the valor of our men would prevent him from becoming his superior. [Slight applause in the gallery.] The Southern people would have been unworthy of their sires if they had adopted the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY gave way at 5:10 to a motion for a recess till 7 P. M., which was ordered.

EVENING SESSION.

The Reconstruction Bill was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY resumed the floor in opposition to the bill. He reviewed its provisions in detail. He denied the assumption in the preamble that the State Governments of the South cannot be set up without the consent of Congress. They were set up years ago—some of them before the oldest members of the Senate were born. He denied [illegible] that somehow or other the act of secession had destroyed these Governments, but this had been directly and distinctly denied by Congressional legislation a hundred times. No later than last night the Senate voted down a proposition from Mr. SUMNER, that three-fourths of the represented States were sufficient for the ratification of the pending Constitutional Amendment, and to-day the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee reported a bill recognizing the Southern States as judicial districts. Referring to the allegation of the preamble that lawlessness and crime are encouraged in the Southern States, he said it came from a class of mercenary men from the South, who were a disgrace to their own section, and who would sell the cross upon which their Saviour died to make firewood out of it, if they could make a little money out of it. He knew from what he had read and heard that there was no truth in such an assertion. The Southern people were endeavoring to live in peace and quietness, and to repair as best they could the great wastes of the late war. It was now proposed to put the whole South under military control; to subject the entire people to the will and jurisdiction of such petty tyrants as during the war sent their soldiers into Delaware to keep Democrats from the polls. One of these men now disgraced the House of Representatives with his presence and his membership. Mr. SAULSBURY concluded his speech at 9:45.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, took the floor. He commenced with a review of the power of Congress to make war, and a denial of its right to make war upon States. He referred to the Crittenden resolutions as the true policy for conducting the late war, and characterized every departure from it as unconstitutional and illegal. Mr. DAVIS concluded his speech at 11:40.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. HENDERSON's, which was the Louisiana bill in the nature of a substitute. It was disagreed to.

A vote was then taken on the Blaine amendment as amended, and it was disagreed to without a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, then offered the following as a substitute for the entire proposition:

Whereas no legal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., that said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in the command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution and Government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such Constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such Constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and therefore the preceding sections of this act shall be in operation in said State.

Mr. COWAN took the floor in opposition to the bill and the substitute of Mr. SHERMAN, characterizing the latter as a rehash of the Military Bill and the Blaine Amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend the fourth section of the amendment by inserting after the words "in command of the district" the following: "And when it affects life, the approval of the President of the United States," which was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—26.

Mr. SAULSBURY rose to what he might call a question of privilege. He submitted that this was *dies non*. It was nearly two o'clock on the Sabbath morning and he moved to adjourn.

The motion was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the fourth section by adding the words, "and no punishment shall be inflicted which is not provided by law."

Which was disagreed to in a vote of 8 to 28.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the clause relating to suffrage by striking out the words, "shall be enjoyed by all," and inserting in lieu of this, "shall be denied to none," which was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the third section by inserting, after the word "property," the words "as fixed by law." Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved so to amend the third section, as "that all punishments under it shall be according to law." Disagreed to—yeas 8, nays 29.

After further debate by Messrs. SHERMAN, COWAN and BUCKALEW, Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the words "said Rebel," before "States," and in the first section. Disagreed to.

After debate the question was taken on adopting Mr. SHERMAN's proposition as a substitute for the bill. It was adopted. Yeas, 32; nays, 3; Messrs. BUCKALEW, DAVIS and SAULSBURY in the negative.

At 5 A. M. Mr. MCDOUGAL moved to amend by providing that this act shall not enfranchise persons made citizens by the Civil Rights Bill until they shall have been five years citizens. Disagreed to.

Mr. NORTON moved to strike out the preamble. Disagreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE gave an additional section, "That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President." Adopted. Yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, at 5:45 o'clock, took the floor and made a speech in opposition to the bill, and at 6:15 A. M., the bill, as introduced by Mr. SHERMAN and amended by adding what is contained in Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment just quoted, was passed by a vote of 29 to 10.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Hendricks, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury—10.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Nye, Riddle, Sumner, Sprague—13.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the title of the bill was so amended as to read, "An act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," instead of "An act for the more efficient government of the late insurrectionary States."

The Senate then, at 6:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The reading of the journal being dispensed with, Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1868, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made special order for Tuesday next.

PENSIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, from the same Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Pension Bill, which were concurred in.

Mr. STEVENS asked leave to make a personal explanation, but Mr. DAWSON objected.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

Mr. DODGE, from Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to refund to the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company $3,424 in gold for additional duties paid on railroad iron; which was referred to Committee on Claims.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Also Senate bill relative to collection districts in [illegible] ports of entry at [illegible] Newbern [illegible] Beaufort. The [illegible] authorised to [illegible], with the [illegible] at Washington; which was passed.

BUILDING OF LIGHTHOUSES.

Mr. LONGYEAR, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to authorize the building of lighthouses. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed. It provides for the building of lighthouses at the following points: Trowbridge Point, Thunder Bay, Mich.; [illegible] Lake Superior, Mich.; Santa Cruz, Cal.; Braddock's Point, Ga.; [illegible] Knoll, Ga.; Morris Island, S. C.; Deepwater Shoals, James River, Va.; St. Simon's, Ga., rebuilding; Wolf Island Beacon Lights, Ga.; [illegible] Lighthouse, Ga.; also for building three lighthouse and buoy steam-tenders.

The substitute differed from the original bill simply in striking out the words, "the State of," when applying to any of the States lately in rebellion.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Mr. LONGYEAR also reported back the Senate bill to amend the 21st section of the act of July 18, 1866, further to prevent smuggling, which was passed.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN MAINE.

Also, the House bill to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the ports of Booth Bay and St. George's Bay, Maine. Passed.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Also, the House bill to amend an act granting right of way over the military reservation at Fort Gratiot, Mich., which was passed.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. MORRIS presented concurrent resolutions of the New-York Legislature, heartily approving the action of Congress in passing the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill.

Mr. WENTWORTH submitted as a question of privilege, involving, as he said, the honor, purity, and independence of the House, a long preamble and resolution reciting that it has been for some time rumored, and has at last been asserted in the public newspapers, that certain members of the House have been holding private meetings with a view to a corrupt bargain, pledging themselves to act adversely to the report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of impeachment, if unfavorable to the President, and also to act adversely to certain other measures pending before the House, to which they had been hitherto favorable, provided the President do certain things to which he has hitherto declared himself hostile, and refrain from doing certain other things to which he has hitherto declared himself favorable, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the fact whether such meetings have taken place, and such corrupt bargains have been made; what persons have carried communications from such members to the President, and from the President to them; the nature of the communications, &c., and to report such resolution for the action of the House as the Committee may deem necessary for the preservation of its honor and independence.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the Speaker how the resolution came before the House.

The Speaker stated that it was submitted by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. WENTWORTH,) as a question of privilege, and held that as it asserted from rumor that certain members were guilty of corrupt practices and were acting in violation of their oath, the gentleman, (Mr. WENTWORTH,) making himself responsible for the allegations, it was a question of privilege.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked him to yield for an amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH said he could not yield, the session was too short for any debate.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not want to debate it. He only wanted the resolution amended so as to direct inquiry as to whether the members on the other side had not been holding meetings for corrupt purposes, and had not with corrupt objects determined to impeach the President.

Mr. WENTWORTH insisted on the previous question, and the House seconded it.

Mr. HILL moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. WINSLOW asked the Speaker if it would be in order to make an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also what became of his overcoat. [Laughter.]

The Speaker thought that would hardly be in order.

Mr. MAYNARD wanted to know whether the author of the resolution repudiated the cardinal constitutional principle that

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

Mr. WENTWORTH deigned no reply to these suggestions.

Mr. HILL withdrew his motion to lay on the table, for the purpose, he said, of saving time, and letting the vote be taken directly on the resolution.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 80, nays 41. So the preamble and resolution were agreed to.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to reconsider the vote and lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, appealed to the House to reconsider the vote and let the resolution be amended so as to refer the inquiry to a Select Committee.

Mr. WENTWORTH thought the Judiciary Committee the proper one, as it had already charge of the subject.

Mr. WILSON said the Judiciary Committee had not charge of it, and it would be impossible for that Committee to attend to it.

The motion to reconsider was not laid on the table, and the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. WILSON then moved to amend the resolution by striking out the "Judiciary Committee," and inserting "a Select Committee of three."

Members all over the Hall suggested, laughingly, a Committee of one, leaving the matter entirely in Mr. WENTWORTH's hands.

The amendment of Mr. WILSON was then adopted, and the matter referred to a select Committee of three.

SYMPATHY FOR THE GREEKS.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, presented the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, expressive of sympathy for the Greeks, now struggling for freedom, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CANAL IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a canal in California, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution directing the clerk of the House to furnish to the publishers of the *Globe* at the end of each session of Congress a list of members of the House, with their post-offices, &c., to be printed in the *Congressional Globe*, which was adopted.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

Mr. DELANO, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, made a statement and moved the postponement of the subject till next Friday.

Mr. INGERSOLL claimed that postponement meant death.

Mr. MCKEE, from the minority of the Committee on Claims, presented the minority report.

Mr. SLOAN spoke in favor of the postponement, and Mr. WOODBRIDGE against it.

Mr. DELANO's motion was agreed to, and the bill and amendments were postponed till Friday next. Yeas, 77; Nays, 67.

KANSAS DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back adversely a bill granting lands to the Kansas Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, which was laid on the table.

LAND IN SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MCRUER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the House bill to grant the title to land in the town of Santa Clara, California, which was passed.

NEWSBOYS' HOME.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill to amend the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home, and for the relief of abandoned children in the District of Columbia, which was passed.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

Also a bill appropriating $170,000 for paving with the Nicholson pavement Pennsylvania-avenue west from Fifteenth-street. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar.

SURVEYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a bill providing for certain surveys in the District of Columbia, and a bill establishing a hospital in the District of Columbia for sick and disabled colored people. It was referred to the District Committee.

MONEY REFUNDED.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the same Committee, reported a bill refunding $319 to WM. B. TODD, of Washington, which was passed.

GREAT FALLS ICE COMPANY.

Mr. INGERSOLL reported back the bill to incorporate the Great Falls Ice Company, of Washington, D. C.

PRESENTATION OF A CHRONOMETER.

During the reading of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till next Friday.

The next business in order was the consideration of reports from the Committee on Commerce, this day having been assigned for that purpose.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to cause to be presented to JAS. D. SMITH, master of brig *Victory*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, a gold chronometer, in token of the appreciation of the Government of the United States of his humane and successful efforts in rescuing from death the master, officers, crew and passengers of the brig *E. H. Fitter*, of Philadelphia, wrecked at sea Jan. 7, 1867. Passed.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Also a bill in relation to the revenue cutter service, appropriating $667,000 for expenses of the revenue cutter service during the last half current fiscal year; $1,340,000 for its expenses for the year ending June 30, 1868; $38,000 for the purchase of the steam tugs *A. A. Mills* and *Hosmeyer*, and $[illegible],000 for the construction and equipment of eight schooners for the revenue cutter service. After a discussion between Messrs. ELIOT and PIKE, the bill was passed.

CONCERNING SAILORS.

Mr. ELIOT reported back adversely the Senate bill repealing certain provisions of the law of June 28, 1864, concerning seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States. Laid on the table.

CHANGES OF LIGHTS.

Also, a bill to authorize changes in location of lights, and other aids to navigation on the Southern coast of the United States. Passed.

COLLECTION DISTRICTS IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Also, Senate bill to change certain collection districts [illegible] and Virginia. Passed with amendment.

[illegible] THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AT SEA.

Also, House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause examinations to be made of improvements and inventions in machinery and vessels in aid of navigation, and for the protection of life and property at sea, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose. Passed.

PORT OF CAMDEN.

Mr. O'NEILL, from the same Committee, reported a bill annexing the port of Camden, New-Jersey, to the Collection District of Philadelphia, an Assistant Collector to reside at Camden. Passed.

MARINE COAL DEPOT.

Also, adversely to the bill to facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the Eastern shore of New-Jersey. Laid on the table.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. EGGLESTON, from the same Committee, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill. The aggregate amount appropriated in the bill is over $4,850,000. Several members appealed to Mr. EGGLESTON to let them offer amendments, but he declined, and the bill was passed under the previous question, and without division. The bill appropriates for examination and survey of works of improvement as follows: On the Atlantic coast, $30,000; on the Pacific coast, $25,000; on the North-western lakes $75,000; on the Western and North-western rivers, $[illegible]. It also appropriates for extension of piers, improvements of harbors, &c., as follows:

Erie Harbor, Penn., $85,000; Conneaut River, Ohio, $10,000; Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, $44,000; Grand River Harbor, Ohio, $60,000; Sandusky River, from Fremont to Lake Erie, Ohio, $[illegible]; Maumee Bay, Ohio, $[illegible]; St. Clair Flats, Mich., $[illegible]; Mouth of Saginaw River, Mich., $[illegible]; St. Mary's River, Mich., $50,000; Mouth of Au Sable River, Lake Huron, $[illegible]; Marquette Harbor, Lake Superior, $[illegible]; Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, $[illegible]; La Salle, Lake Superior, $[illegible]; Superior City, Wis., $[illegible]; [illegible]; Grand River Harbor, Mich., $40,000; Black Lake Harbor, Mich., $[illegible]; St. Joseph, Mich., $[illegible]; Racine, Wis., $[illegible]; Sheboygan, Wis., $[illegible]; Manitowoc, Wis., $45,000; Green Bay, Wis., $45,000; Menasha, Wis., $[illegible]; White River Harbor, Mich., $[illegible]; Muskegon Harbor, Lake Michigan, $[illegible]; South Haven, Mich., $[illegible]; New-Buffalo, Mich., $[illegible]; Dunkirk, N. Y., $[illegible]; Buffalo, N. Y., $[illegible]; Olcott, N. Y., at mouth of Eighteen-Mile Creek, $[illegible]; Oak Orchard, N. Y., $[illegible]; [illegible] Bay, N. Y., $30,000; Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., $30,000; Oswego, N. Y., $[illegible]; Plattsburgh, N. Y., $[illegible]; [illegible] River, between Shepherd's Point and Augusta, Me., $[illegible]; Ogdensburgh, N. Y., $[illegible]; Thames River, Conn., $[illegible]; St. Croix River, Me., above the Ledge, $[illegible], provided the Province of New-Brunswick pay a like sum for the same purpose; Hudson River, New-York, from Troy to New-Baltimore, $[illegible]; Marcus-Hook Harbor, Penn., $[illegible]; Chester Harbor, Penn., $[illegible]; Delaware Breakwater, Delaware Bay, $[illegible]; Patapsco River, Md., $[illegible]; Mouth of the Mississippi River, $[illegible]; Ohio River, $100,000; Boston Harbor, Mass., $[illegible]; Saco River, Me., $40,000; Mississippi River at Des Moines or Lower Rapids, $1,000,000; Mississippi River at Rock Island Rapids, $[illegible]; Ontonagon, Mich., $[illegible]; two dredges and snag-boats, to be used on the Mississippi River between [illegible] and Rock Island Rapids, $96,000; Pentwater Lake, Mich., $35,000; Pere Marquette Lake, Mich., $[illegible]; Michigan City, Ind., $[illegible].

The bill also directs the Secretary of War to cause examinations or surveys to be made at Crescent City Harbor, Cal.; Duxbury Beach, Mass.; mouth of Menamono River, Green Bay, Saugatuck Harbor, mouth of the Kalamazoo River, Mich.; Port Clinton, Ohio; Pultneyville, Lake Ontario, N. Y.; the Tennessee River from Chattanooga to its mouth; Reedy Island and Liston's Tree Point, in the Delaware River and Bay, and Richmond Island; and to continue examinations and surveys of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony, and between the Falls of St. Anthony and Rock Island Rapids, of the Wisconsin and Illinois Rivers, and the harbor of Galveston, Texas, and erecting a suitable breakwater at that point.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill, to amend the act declaring the officers who shall act as President of the United States, in case of vacancies in the office both of President and Vice-President, approved March 1, 1792, was, on Jan. 29, recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was agreed to and the bill came before the House for action. Several propositions to amend the bill in some merely verbal points were made and acted on.

Mr. BIDWELL asked Mr. BOUTWELL whether the President, who might be elected to fill a vacancy, under the bill, should hold his office for four years, or only for the unexpired term?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the bill did not provide for the election of a President, but left it to Congress to decide whether there should be an election. If not, the person holding the office would continue through the term. The bill was passed without a division. It provides as follows:

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, and in case there shall be no Speaker of the House of Representatives then the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in case there shall be no Chief-Justice, then the Justice of the Supreme Court who shall have been longest commissioned shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the offices of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent resolution so request and direct, forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of each State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be appointed in the several States on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, then next ensuing; provided there shall be the space of sixty days between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday; but if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said Tuesday, and if the term for which the President and Vice-President last in office were elected, shall not expire on the 3d day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify, in the notification that the electors shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in the year next ensuing; at which time the electors shall meet and give their votes on the next evening after the appointments of electors as aforesaid, first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the office of President and Vice-President shall both become vacant when Congress is not in session, it shall be the duty of the officers discharging the duties and powers of the offices of President forthwith to issue proclamation convening both Houses of the Congress of the United States within [illegible] days after assuming the duties of President of the United States.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced as the Select Committee on the resolution offered by Mr. WENTWORTH this morning, Messrs. WENTWORTH, WARD of New-York, and GLOSSBRENNER.

THE VOTE ON THE BOUNTY BILL.

The Pennsylvania delegation requested the reporter to state that they voted yesterday against the Bounty Bill, on the same ground as that on which the New-York members based their action, the delegations from both States pursuing that course generally, and without regard to their political complexion.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The reporter is also requested to state that the Committee of Ways and Means intend to report the Tariff Bill next Monday morning.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

The Senate bill granting lands in aid of a railroad from San Francisco Bay to Humbolt Bay, California, was taken from the Speaker's table and was under consideration when the hour for taking a recess arrived.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of the officers of the "Athenæum" of Philadelphia, asking that all books, maps, &c., intended for libraries, colleges and other public institutions be continued on the free list, as a tariff upon them would be attended with disastrous results in the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition of 122 citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, praying for the repeal of the five per cent. tax on manufactures.

At 4:30 the House took a recess till 7:30 o'clock this evening, the evening session to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30, Mr. BENJAMIN in the chair as Speaker *pro tem*.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The proceedings being confined to debate on the President's annual message,

Mr. MERCUR addressed the House in defence of the action of Congress on the subject of reconstruction.

Mr. DUMONT followed, sending up to the Clerk's desk, and having read as the text of his discourse, the following newspaper paragraph: "An old hotel keeper in Washington once posted on his dining-room door the following notice: 'Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the gentlemen. Rowdies and blackguards must not mix with the Congressmen, as it is hard to tell one from another.'" [Laughter.] Referring to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case and the question of the constitutionality of the iron-clad test oath, he characterized it as the Pope's Bull against the comet, and related a number of amusing anecdotes calculated to show that the holding of judicial office does not necessarily prevent the Judge from being an ignoramus and an ass. Commission as Justice of the Peace went to the Clerk of the Court and said he came to file his official bond and become qualified. "Hold up your hand," said the gruff old Clerk, "and I'll swear you; all hell could not qualify you." [General laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction, claiming that the course of the President was consistent with his previous positions, consistent with truth, consistent with patriotism, and consistent with the former policy of the Republican Party. The bill passed by the House the other day would plant over one-third of the republic a military despotism as crushing as any that the victorious ALEXANDER ever planted in any of his conquered provinces. It would be an iniquity and an outrage, burying forever all hopes of a Republican Government on the earth. He was ready and anxious to cooperate with every member of the House, in going to the verge of the Constitution in the effort to protect the Union men of the South in their persons and property and rights, but there was no warrant for breaking down the local civil Governments of the South, and substituting for them a military despotism. He paid an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of the Union men of Tennessee, and upbraided the House for the neglect of their claims. [illegible]

The House then at 10:30 adjourned.

CORRECTION.

An important error occurs in the report published in the New-York papers of the proceedings of the Tax Bill last Thursday evening. The bill proposed to remove that provision of the existing law by which the right of Gas Companies to add the tax to the price charged to consumers is to terminate on the 30th of April next.

The House, however, after considerable debate, struck out that paragraph of the pending bill, the result being that the right of Gas Companies to add on the tax is terminated on the 30th of April, 1867. The reporter so stated it, but as printed the word "not" is placed before the word terminated, making the paragraph read exactly the opposite of what was written.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock this A. M. to render decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Civil Calendar will not be called in this branch of the Circuit until the further orders of the Court. The Oyer and Terminer will be in session during the entire month.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J., in the Court-house—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1404	Hayman vs. McEvoy.	1460	Rogers, Jr., vs. Wood et al.
1428	McIntyre vs. House.	1462	Johnson vs. Woodward.
1446	Bailey vs. Farris.	1464	Gordon vs. Latson.
1456	Kirkland vs. Leddiard.	1466	Chamberlain vs. Dunbar.
1424	Lenner vs. Quigley.	1468	Bird vs. Leveridge.
1426	Goldsmith vs. Loeb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Blakesly vs. Wyman.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Otis.
[illegible]	[illegible] vs. [illegible] and Harlem Railroad Co. vs. Thomas.	[illegible]	Churchman vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.
1474	Lima vs. [illegible]	1500	Herbert vs. Gree.
1476	Byers vs. The Whipple File Manf. Co.		

Part III.—Held by E. D. Smith, J., at No. 13 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Gilbride vs. Hughes.	[illegible]	Sneditker vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
[illegible]	Benton vs. Myers.	653	Christie vs. Haskell.
[illegible]	Hallgarten vs. Lane.	[illegible]	Schwartz vs. Clancy.
1005	Post vs. Seaman.	[illegible]	Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
[illegible]	Fitzpatrick vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible] vs. Lane.
1140	De Witt vs. Sullivan.	[illegible]	Hurley vs. McGoldrick.
1152	Horn vs. Jackson.	619	Shepard vs. The Am. Bank Note Co.
[illegible]	Thiele vs. [illegible]	[illegible]	Waring vs. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
1161	Wilcox vs. Turley.		
[illegible]	Schenck vs. Bell.		
[illegible]	Sackett vs. Whitney.		
[illegible]	Freeman vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J., at No. 13 Duane-street—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.		Nos.	
16	Vanstein vs. the 42d-st. and G. S. R. R. Co.	18	Handsbook vs. the 42d-st. and G. S. R. R. Co.
17	Sprung vs. the same.		

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
197	White vs. Kirtland.	122	Hendricks vs. Stark.
127	Williams vs. Williams.	[illegible]	Work vs. Ellis et al.
133	Same vs. Lyles, Jr.	155	Same vs. Same.
134	Whitney vs. Townsend.	[illegible]	Cook vs. Hawley.
195	McNamara vs. Brown.	115	Warren vs. Vance.
[illegible]	Hilton vs. Niles.	[illegible]	Billings, Jr., vs. Lawless.
198	Smith vs. Thomas.		
200	Monaghan vs. Vincent.	145	Sherlock vs. Lamond.
201	Twaton vs. Twaton.	[illegible]	Merschaff vs. Merschaff.
204	Tried vs. The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.—Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

The following is a portion of the third Monday Motion Calendar:

Preferred Causes.—Class One.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Spragne vs. Rathbun et al.	12	Hughes vs. Pondir.
2	Read vs. Wall et al.	13	Yenni vs. Lockwood.
3	Grocers' Nat. Bank vs. H. S. Rubber Co.	14	Same vs. Same.
4	Strong vs. Moore.	15	Prince, Jr., vs. Wheeler.
5	De Wolf et al. vs. Murphy.	16	Smith et al. vs. Powell.
6	Hawkins vs. Frazer.	17	Anthony vs. Robertson.
7	Hallett vs. McDonald.	18	Cornwall vs. Mintland.
8	Reed vs. Stewart.	19	Imp. and Trad. Nat. Bank vs. Day.
9	Huston vs. Trask, Jr.	20	N. H. Steamboat Co. vs. West.
10	Same vs. Salem.	21	Kasner vs. Wallace.
11	Townsend vs. Townsend.	22	Lee vs. Sellets.

Class Two.

Nos.		Nos.	
23	Campbell vs. C. H. Cemetery.	26	Probst vs. Schaffer.
24	Anderson vs. Montague.	27	Gilman vs. McClellan.
25	Mahoney vs. The Mayor, &c.	28	Benson vs. Adriance.

Class Three.

Nos.		Nos.	
29	Dauling vs. Murphy.	34	Bay vs. Amory.
30	Goodyear vs. Walk.	35	Tuthill vs. Beebe.
31	Stern vs. Woolsey.	36	Adams vs. DeForest.
32	Donnelly vs. Nelson.	37	Ware vs. Whitehouse.
33	Collins vs. Collins.	38	Husted vs. Japha.

Class Four.

Nos.		Nos.	
39	Willis vs. Mayer.	46	Duvall vs. Wood.
40	Same vs. Mayer.	47	Brush vs. Brush.
41	De Courcey vs. Carson.	48	Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr.
42	Dixon vs. White.	49	Levine vs. Levine.
43	Savage vs. Pike.	50	Pacher vs. Mayer.
44	Preston vs. Disbrow.	51	Krohn vs. Ocoks.
45	B. Blue Stone Co. vs. Malone.	52	Higgins vs. Van Rensst.

Class Five.

53—Boucher vs. De St. Oars.

Class Six.

Nos.		Nos.	
54	Ross, J., vs. Cockalete.	58	Devlin vs. Hope.
55	Butler vs. De Maurice.	59	Williams vs. McIntyre.
56	Glatz vs. Fresh.	60	Cockeville vs. Mallory.
57	The Irving Nat. Bank vs. Doane.	61	Aspinwall vs. Carmickle.
		62	Morange vs. Wheeler.

Class Seven.

Nos.		Nos.	
63	The People, &c., vs. Connolly.	66	The People of the State of N. Y., Oscar Gray vs. Conner.
64	The People, &c. ex rel. H. S. & B. M. S. S. Co. vs. The Comm'r of Taxes, &c.	67	In re. the Petition of Livingston, &c., to remove Trustee of Wm. Winter.
65	The People, &c., Bank of New-York vs. B'd of Supervisors.	68	The People ex rel. Fowler vs. Wachter et al.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

Nos.		Nos.	
69	Dale vs. Winston.	114	Hancock vs. Munger.
70	Wright vs the same.	115	Doremus vs. Bidwell.
71	Hard vs. Loeb.	116	Hart vs. same.
72	Union Bank vs. Snoot.	117	French vs. same.
73	Greenwood vs. Paschall.	118	Clarke vs. same.
74	Ward vs. Conine.	119	Munsell vs. same.
75	White vs. Morgenthau.	120	Nassau Bank vs. White.
76	Stevens vs. H. Co. Lumber Co.	121	Same vs. Bowen.
77	Gerom vs. Bertine.	122	Same vs. Pentland.
78	Patterson vs. Bergen.	123	Same vs. Reid.
79	Kerr vs. Cannon.	124	Nassau Bank vs. Blackburn.
80	White vs. American Bank Note Co.	125	Metz vs. Fortune.
81	Bloomfield vs. People's Gas Light Co.	126	Same vs. Farrar.
82	Judson vs. Comstock.	127	Levine vs. Levine.
83	Pease vs. Pease.	128	Bassford vs. Livingston.
84	Webb vs. Skinner.	129	Cox vs. Marks.
85	Same vs. same.	130	Blackiston vs. Nichols.
86	Same vs. Same.	131	Bird vs. Harris et al.
87	Munroe vs. Davis.	132	Boles vs. Woolman.
88	Hogan vs. Wilson.	133	Lowenthal vs. Brown.
89	Nem vs. Bogen.	134	Dillon vs. De Brockelen.
90	Nolan vs. Hazard.	135	Hart vs. McIntyre.
91	Flanley vs. Flanley.	136	White vs. Morgenthau.
92	Sharp vs. Neile.	137	Vreeland vs. Shannon.
93	Singer vs. Howe.	138	In re. the attachment of the brig *Free Trade*, &c.
94	Sunfleet vs. Akin.		
95	Wright vs. Winston.	139	Adams vs. DeForest.
96	Dale vs. same.	140	De Bost vs. Strauss.
97	Gerher vs. Wirth.	141	Orary vs. Spencer.
98	Frank vs. Koehler.	142	Gants vs. Spencer.
99	Hathom vs. Reiley.	143	Orary vs. same.
100	Keller vs. Mattox.	144	Murphy vs. Sharretts.
101	Loch vs. Steiner.	145	Fouillat vs. Cadot.
102	Laurence vs. Belden.	146	The People ex rel. Mudgett vs. Sykes, Jr.
103	Berry vs. Sanger.		
104	Gardiner vs. Tyler.		
105	The People ex rel. Monaghan vs. The Board of Commissioners for licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses.	147	Yenni vs. Lockwood.
		148	Same vs. same.
		149	Rossman vs. Boyce.
		150	Pray vs. Palmer.
		151	Reiser vs. Zahn.
106	Woodruff vs. Bullitt.	152	Rexford vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
107	Bouchard vs. same.		
108	Murphy vs. Gross.	153	Rexford vs. same.
109	Lane vs. Murphy.	154	National Bank of the Metropolis vs. Sprague.
110	Taylor vs. Cahun.		
111	Corlett vs. Corlett.	155	Riker vs. Salters.
112	Anderson vs. Anderson.		
113	Newell vs. Parsons.		

The balance of the calendar will be published on Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2787	Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.	2327	Sanger vs. Bininger.
		2337	Lotz et al. vs. Ginsberg et al.
2919	Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	2347	Sprague et al. vs. Raphael.
2355	Young vs. Gallagher.	2353	Bernhard et al. vs. Bernhard et al.
2749	Vogel vs. Seiz.		
2303	Alexander vs. Wood.	2357	Puffy et al. vs. Haywood
2367	Bertrand vs. Hanbury.	2359	Prentiss vs. Bowen.
2368	Thomas, by guardian, &c. vs. Ranch.	2369	Macoy et al. vs. Beckett.
2329	Moses vs. Banger et al.		

Part II.—Held by Robertson, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2704	Ross vs. The Mayor, &c.	3132	Briggs vs. Pierson.
3120	Purvis vs. Metz.	3134	Davies vs. Mathews.
2156	Deane vs. Rider.	3136	Magnus vs. Frischet.
1964	Goodridge et al. vs. The National Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]	Lyons vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
		2078	The Security Ins. Co. vs. The N. J. S. Nav. Co.
2998	Bertram vs. Lang.		
3096	Badger vs. Simpson.		
1060	Rosenthal vs. Searle.	3020	Rosswog vs. Seymour.
3130	Preg vs. Rasher.	2796	Bender vs. Comstock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The General Term will be in session the balance of the month.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
140	McElroy vs. McCabe.	149	Wellington vs. Judson.
94	Weed vs. Gallagher.	150	Bamish vs. Gavzon.
87	Meister vs. State.	151	Kelly vs. Walsh.
	Conckling vs. Greegan.	152	Kelly vs. Kerrigan.
143	Warburton vs. Shupe.	153	Bloomer vs. Slaght.
144	Partridge vs. Silver.	154	Kirk vs. Morse.
145	Konigsberg vs. Pollock.	155	Pape vs. Segal.
146	Freeman vs. Edwards.	156	Stebbins vs. Bishop.
147	King vs. Golden.	157	Cook vs. Bishop.
148	Gross vs. Golden.	158	Aaron vs. Poznoski.

Railroad Collision Case—Five Hundred Dollars Recovered for being Thrown from a Car.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

Mary J. Mooney, by her Guardian, vs. Hudson River and Belt Railroad Companies.—It will be remembered that the father of the present plaintiff heretofore brought action to recover for the loss of services of the plaintiff against the defendants, and recovered a verdict of $311 25. The facts as to the collision in that case were the same as in this action. The plaintiff claimed $500 for injuries sustained by being thrown from one of the cars of the Belt Railroad Company on the 30th of July last. The accident was caused by the car and a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad Company colliding at Thirtieth-street, in the Tenth-avenue. It was proved that the plaintiff was a passenger on the car and was

thrown into the street, and has since suffered from severe headache, and that the collision was occasioned by negligence on the part of both defendants.

The defendants, the Hudson River Railroad Company, introduced several witnesses who testified that the collision was occasioned by the driver of the street car attempting to pass before the locomotive as it emerged from their yard; and Dr. Ramney testified that the headaches complained of by the plaintiff were from her near approach to womanhood. The driver of the street car, and other witnesses, testified that the locomotive could not be seen until they were within eight feet of the track upon which it was running, and had the driver attempted to stop his car it would have been struck in the centre, and that he urged on his horses to avoid the collision.

The case occupied two days in its trial, and resulted in the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff for $250.

Alex. H. Reavey for the plaintiff; F. Loomis for the Hudson River Company; Brown, Hall, & Vanderpoel for the other defendants.

An Action by Real Estate Brokers for Commissions—Verdict for the Defendant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne and a Jury.

William H. Gosling and George Hanssen vs. Charles Schwartz.—The plaintiffs in this action are real estate brokers, the defendant the keeper of a restaurant, formerly of the Liederkranz Restaurant, in Fourth-street. The plaintiffs sued the defendant to recover five per cent. commission on the purchase of a restaurant in New-street, which defendant bought. Plaintiffs alleged that they first informed defendant that the restaurant was for sale, and that he promised and guaranteed to them five per cent. commission if he should buy the same. Defendant, on the other hand, denied that he ever made any agreement with the plaintiffs in regard to commissions, but proved that one day in March, 1866, his attention was attracted by a notice in the *Staats Zeitung* that the plaintiffs had a down-town restaurant for sale; that on calling on them they gave him the number of the one in New-street; that on calling there one of the owners informed him that the same was not then for sale. Several months after, however, the same place was again offered for sale through other brokers, of whom defendant bought it.

There was considerable conflict of testimony, but the Jury thought, as was argued by defendant's counsel, that it was very improbable for a purchaser to agree to pay commissions under such circumstances, as after a short consultation they returned a verdict for the defendant.

Stallknecht & Hall for plaintiffs; Peter Cook for defendant.

Action for Damages for the Unskillful Cleaning of Lace Curtains—Verdict Six Cents.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

Francis B. Nichol vs. Smith & Collins.—The defendants are dyers and lace-curtain cleaners in this City, and in November last the plaintiff sent ten lace curtains to the defendants to be cleaned. They were returned to the plaintiff three weeks after, and holes were discovered in them, which the plaintiff claimed were caused by the careless and unskillful manner in which they were cleaned, and brought this action to recover $200 damages therefor. Evidence was introduced by plaintiff tending to show that the curtains were carefully examined just before they were delivered to the defendants, and were in perfect condition; that when cleaned they were again examined, and found much torn; that when delivered to defendants the curtains were worth $200, and are now worth but $5.

Evidence of several lace-curtain cleaners was then taken for defence, to the effect that the curtains were properly cleaned; that the process used by the defendants was proper, and that the tearing was on account of the poor quality of the material. The defendant (Collins) testified that he cleaned the curtains with care, and that when he received them they were second-hand and torn.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents.

Jno. H. V. Arnold for the plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for the defendants.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE "KENO" GAMBLERS.

PHILIP WICKESSETT, JOHN WOOD and THOMAS YOUNG, alleged proprietors of the "keno" gambling-house at No. 74 Prince-street, the descent upon which was fully reported in yesterday's issue of the TIMES, were arraigned before the Court yesterday morning. It was stated in evidence that the game of "keno" was in active progress when the officers entered the place, but they were unable to discover who were playing and who were mere spectators. Officer RICHARDSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, made a complaint against the proprietors of the gambling-house, and they were held for trial and admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each. All of the other fifty odd prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate, the evidence not being sufficient to detain them.

THEFT OF GREENBACKS.

CLARK ALLEN, a native of New-York and a resident of Chicago, was arrested and arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday on a charge of stealing $50 in greenbacks and fractional currency from the dwelling of JEREMIAH HARRIGAN, at No. 46 Mulberry-street. The evidence against the prisoner was to the effect that he was seen to take the money and run away with it. He was held for trial.

THE KNIFE.

HENRY BUTT, a butcher, was arrested yesterday at the instance of ANDREW FLYNN, who accused the prisoner of having committed a deadly and unprovoked assault upon him with a carving-knife, at the same time exhibiting the trace of a severe wound. The belligerent butcher was held to bail in the sum of $500 for trial.

A COLORED QUARTETTE.

Mr. LEWIS CROSBY, of No. 668 Greenwich-street, yesterday caused the arrest of four colored women, named CLARA KENNEDY, MARY ANN AMELIA DUNCAN, ANN EMELINE DUNCAN, and SARAH JANE IRVING, on a charge of being connected with the theft of $300 worth of jewelry belonging to him. The complaint alleges that SARAH JANE, who was a domestic in Mr. CROSBY's employ, stole the property in question, and gave it to the others, who reside at No. 87 Thompson-street, to keep for her. All the accused parties were locked up for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

A lad named THOMAS MOONEY was brought before the Magistrate, charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons valued at $20, from the store of JOSEPH BRONMANN, No. 117 Division-street. The accused was caught in the act by the proprietor, who detained him until a Police officer came up and arrested him. He was held for trial in default of bail.

THE DEEP CUT OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD IN FOURTH AVENUE.—A number of property holders in Harlem met on Saturday evening, at the hotel corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street, to take means in regard to the abatement of a nuisance created by the Harlem Railroad in the Fourth-avenue.

Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN was elected Chairman, and Mr. THAYER Secretary.

Messrs. HEZEKIAH WATKINS, HUGH CROMBIE and GEORGE W. BEALE being appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, presented a series of resolutions to the effect that Fourth-avenue has been opened one hundred and forty feet in width, from Thirty-eighth-street to the Harlem River; that the railroad company has taken possession of the avenue above Twenty-sixth-street, and uses it to the great peril of life; that in the centre there is a "deep cut" from forty to fifty feet in width and ten to fifty feet in depth, which is left exposed and uncovered; that many lives are every year lost by persons falling into it; that the "cut" has been indicted by the Grand Jury as a nuisance, but the railroad company has taken no steps to remedy the evil; that Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street, and from Ninety-fourth to Ninety-seventh-street, is a disgrace to the City; that the appalling sacrifice of life ought to satisfy all honorable persons that a continuance of the nuisance should no longer be tolerated; that the Harlem Railroad Company has too long trifled with the public interests; that the indifference of said company to the remonstrance of property-holders is proved by all action on the part of the company being solely to promote its own interests; that this conduct calls for prompt and decisive action; and that further delay on the part of the people in asking to have the grievance removed would be criminal.

The resolutions were adopted, and an Executive Committee appointed to carry them into effect.

Having disposed of the business immediately before them, the meeting resolved itself into an Association for the regulation of all matters pertaining to the east side of the City from Sixty-fifth-street upward.

A certified copy of the proceedings was ordered to be printed in the TIMES and other leading journals, and the meeting adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 16, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	109¾	5 Del. & Hud. Canal.	147		
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81..R.	109¾	300 N. Y. Cen.	100		
[illegible] U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	100 do	[illegible]		
[illegible] U. S. 5-20s, R. '64	107¾	400 do	[illegible]		
[illegible] U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
New issue	105¾	100 do	[illegible]		
4,000 U. S. 10-40s...C.	101¾	100 do ....b3 call	[illegible]		
[illegible] Tr. Notes, 7.30s, First Ser.	[illegible]	200 Reading R.	[illegible]		
[illegible] do ....2d Ser.	105¾	100 do	[illegible]		
[illegible] Tenn. 6s, N.	66	[illegible] Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]		
[illegible] Miss. 6s, Pac. R.	[illegible]	100 do	115		
R. issue	92½	200 Erie R.	[illegible]		
[illegible] Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
[illegible] Ohio & M. Cer.	25	1000 do	[illegible]		
[illegible] do	25¼	1000 do	[illegible]		
1,000 N. Y. Canals, '72	[illegible]	200 do ....2d call	[illegible]		
1,000 Erie 2d M. '79	104¼	4500 Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]		
[illegible] Erie 3d M.	102	100 do	[illegible]		
2,000 Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs.	111	100 do	[illegible]		
4,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	92	100 do ....2d call	[illegible]		
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st M.	101	200 Cleve & Pitts	[illegible]		
10,000 Morris & Es. 2d M.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]		
6,000 Cl. & Pitts. 1st M.	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]		
4,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs	82¼	300 do	[illegible]		
20 Ocean Bank	103	1000 do	[illegible]		
10 Bk. of Comm'th	105	300 do ....2d call	[illegible]		
25 Fourth N. Bk.	103¾	400 do	[illegible]		
17 Bank of N. Amer.	105	37 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	102		
[illegible] Canton Co.	46¼	30 Bank St. of N. Y.	107		
[illegible] do ....2d call	45	200 Chic. & N. W. R.	36¾		

[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Quicksilver [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do ....2d call	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible] West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible] do b30	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do ....2d call b30	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
500 Mar. Min. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 Mariposa Pref.	21¾	300 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do ....2d call	[illegible]
100 do ....2d call	21¾	300 do	[illegible]
300 At. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
300 do	100¾	1200 do	[illegible]
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	149	[illegible] do ....2d call	[illegible]
[illegible] do	148¾	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	[illegible] P., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
100 do	149¼	200 do b30	[illegible]
100 do	149¼	[illegible] do	[illegible]
200 do s60	149	100 Chic. & Alt.	[illegible]
200 do ....2d call	148¾	100 do b10	[illegible]
100 do	148¾	2 Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
200 do	148¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	[illegible]
100 do s60	148¾		

OPEN BOARD—10½ A. M.

200 Mar. Pref.	22	1400 Cleve. & Pitts b3	82
100 do b10	22	100 do	82
100 Pac. Mail b30	150	100 do	81¾
100 do	150	300 Chi., R. I. & P. s3	97¾
100 West. U. Tel.	43¾	1100 do	97¾
100 N. Y. Cen.	100¾	100 do	97¾
500 Erie Railroad s3	[illegible]	200 do	97¾
500 do s3	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 do b10	56¾	300 do	[illegible]
300 Tol., W. & W.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
300 Mich. S. & N. I. c	72¼	100 do	[illegible]
100 do c	72¼	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 do s60	[illegible]
1200 do	72¼	100 do	[illegible]
100 do c	72¼	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible] do	72¼	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	72¼	200 do	[illegible]
500 do	72¼	200 do b10	[illegible]
500 do s6	72¼	100 do	[illegible]
500 Reading R.	104	100 do	[illegible]
300 P., F. W. & C.	96¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50 Pac. Mail	149	200 Ill. Cen. R.	115¾
100 Canton Co. b3	[illegible]	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	96¾
100 West. U. Tel.	43¾	100 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	100 Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
200 N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]	400 do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
600 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100 do s10	[illegible]
1300 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	200 C. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 do b3	[illegible]
200 do	56¾	100 do	[illegible]
200 Reading R. s3	103¾	1100 do	[illegible]
500 T., W. & W. R.	40	1000 do	73¼
1200 M. S. & N. I.	72¾	1200 do	73¾
		300 P., F. W. & C.	97¼

MONDAY, Feb. 18—A. M.

There was an improved trade in Dry Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, last week. The Auction sales of Foreign fabrics went off with some spirit, especially for Dress Goods suitable for Spring and Summer wear. Foreign Woolens are not so firm, though largely withdrawn from Bond in apprehension of the new Tariff Bill, passed by the Senate, and which the House Committee of Ways and Means will report with amendments this morning. The amendments will probably be mainly in the direction of higher rates, and not content with the revision and (large) advance of the Wool and Woolen duties, Mr. MORRILL has embodied, as a further boon to the home manufacturer, in his new Internal Tax Bill, an abatement of 2½ ₩ cent., or one-half the present excise on all manufacturers of Wool. He figures the loss to the Internal Revenue from this amendment alone at *four millions per annum;* but insists that this shall be, for the present, the only abatement from the general excise of 5 ₩ cent. on manufactures.

The Export movement of Domestic Produce also improved from the previous week, and we look for a further increase from the shipments of Cotton, of which New-York has now a large and constantly increasing stock, the receipts of the fortnight past being 56,000 bales.

The price of Gold was comparatively steady through the week, while the rates of Foreign Exchange, though still below the point to justify the export of Gold Coin, tended to an advance, especially on 60 day bills on London. There was a good supply of short sight Exchange offered at a difference of not more than 2¼ or 3 ₩ cent. per annum interest. We quote 60 days 108⅝@108¾, and three days 109⅛@109¼ ₩ cent. The Treasury received $2,752,000 for Customs, and the Bank Statement this afternoon will probably show that about $1,500,000 of this sum was drawn from Bank. The Treasury Office also received a large amount of Currency, divided between Greenbacks and National Bank Notes, from the sales of the new Consolidated 5-20s, which will soon go out, however, in payment of the 7.30 Currency debt, of which the Treasury is a buyer. We believe that quite a large amount of checks have been made for this object, but instead of being promptly presented are held in Bank in place of Currency. Meanwhile the banks have partially increased their loans—in the absence of other demands for Money—upon the new 5-20s, either by direct purchase or to the brokers, and have temporarily diminished their Greenbacks, in about the same proportion, say $2,500,000 or $3,000,000. The deposit line continues steady, and the average reserve of Greenbacks and Gold Notes to Deposits and Circulation is at present about 35 ₩ cent., or 10 ₩ cent. above the required lawful average.

Notwithstanding the sales of the Consolidated 5-20 Gold-bearing Bonds by the Treasury, the Public Funds all made a further steady advance through the week, reversing the feeling on most other Stocks, and particularly the Railway Shares, at the Stock Exchange. The 5-20s of 1862-'65, May and November, coupon bonds, are now 2 ₩ cent. higher than two weeks ago, and were comparatively scarce and in request on Friday and Saturday. The new Consolidated 5-20s, January and July, have advanced 1¼ ₩ cent. in the same time. The Railway market, on a heavy speculation for lower prices, in which at least three-fourths the brokers and jobbers appear to be engaged, is 2@3 ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday week, except Illinois Central, which has advanced 1 ₩ cent., and Hudson River and Cleveland and Toledo, which are fairly steady. The Railway Mortgages, City Bank Shares and most of the State Banks are well supported.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,736,153, against the total entries of $8,136,295 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,640,850, against $3,777,267 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $563,497, against $445,889 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,752,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,343 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,693.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	December	$19,500,081
August	22,595,432	January	20,882,368
September	21,685,616	Feb. 9	5,729,368
October	23,398,020	Feb. 16	5,736,153
November	19,907,911		
Total since July 1			$167,130,199
Against same time last year			180,068,239
Decrease since July 1			$12,938,040

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$12,[illegible]	Dec.	$17,412,557
August	12,972,510	Jan.	13,448,647
September	11,971,220	Feb. 9	2,881,102
October	14,812,832	Feb. 16	3,640,850
Nov.	13,984,065		
Total since July 1			$104,662,296
Against same time last year			136,982,728
Decrease since July 1			$32,320,432
Gold, Feb. 16, 1867			136¾ ₩ cent.
Gold, Feb. 17, 1866			137¾ ₩ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

July	$6,821,429	December	$3,297,270
August	[illegible]	January	2,772,763
September	[illegible]	Feb. 2	665,096
October	1,[illegible]	Feb. 9	278,897
November	[illegible]	Feb. 16	563,497
Total since July 1			$[illegible]
Against same time last year			15,75[illegible]
Increase since July 1			$5,2[illegible]

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	November	$3,940,[illegible]
August	5,012,961	December	4,443,[illegible]
September	[illegible]	January	2,462,[illegible]
October	3,744,[illegible]	Feb. 10	788,[illegible]
Total since July 1			$28,422,940
Against same time last year			16,623,782
Increase since July 1			$11,800,158

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$11,[illegible]	July	$[illegible]
August	12,[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	October	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	November	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	December	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	January	945
Feb. 2	[illegible]	Feb. 2	62,000
Feb. 9	2,[illegible]	Feb. 9	206,000
Feb. 16	2,752,000	Feb. 16	90,000
Total	$77,[illegible]	Total	$[illegible]
To date, 1866	65,[illegible]	To date, 1866	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136@137¼@136¾@136⅞
Old U. S. 6-20s, 1862	[illegible]
Consolidated 5-20s	[illegible]
First Series 7.30s	[illegible]
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	[illegible]
U. S. 5 ₩ cents, 10-40s	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Almaden Quicksilver	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
Reading	104¼@[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	[illegible]
Mariposa Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]

The sales of Gold Saturday have ranged 136⅞@137@136⅞ ₩ cent.—a small fraction higher than the average sales of Friday. A fair amount of business was done at 137@136⅞. The Custom demand of the day amounted to $512,000, and for the week to $2,752,000, of which about a million and a half was drawn from the Specie deposits in Bank. The Export of Gold and Silver bars for the week, $563,497; the receipts from California, $788,000; the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $90,000. The rates for Money at the close of the week were 5@6 ₩ cent. on Government collateral and 6@7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers on other approved collateral, the market closing on an easy supply at call, on or within these terms.

The public funds of the United States continued active and at the advanced quotations of Thursday and Friday. The heaviest business in 7.30 ₩ cent Currency Loans, of which the public are sellers, and in the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest, of which they are large buyers. There was no cable news from the other side; which tended to limit business in the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November. But subsequent Cable quotations have been received, showing a firm market in London and advancing figures in Frankfort and Paris.

The Railway market was again very active, chiefly for the *Bear* account. The business in the New-York and Western Roads was pressed in large amounts, and at a further concession in prices. The market for the time, though free from panic, looks all one way. There is, to all appearance, no present *Bull* account at the Exchange or on the Street to resist the prevailing earnestness to sell at the lowest figures of the day, on the calculation that a lower deep will be found to-morrow or next day. Only one regular session of the Boards was held as usual on Saturday. At 4 o'clock, on the Street, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101¾	101¾	Northwest	36	35¾
U. S. 5-20s	110	110	N. West. Pref.	65¾	65
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Rock Island	97¾	96¾
N. Y. Central	100¾	99¾	Fort Wayne	97	96
Erie	56¾	55¾	Cumb'land Coal	35¾	35
Hudson	129	129	Quicksilver	40	39¾
Reading	104¼	103¾	W. U. Telegraph	43¾	44¼
Mich. Southern	73	73	Mariposa Pref.	22¼	21¾
Illinois Central	115¾	115¾	Ohio Certificates	25¾	25¾
Pittsburgh	82¾	80	American Gold	136⅞	136⅞
Tennessee 6s	66¾	66¾	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	133	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1871	108
6 ₩ cent. reg'd, 1881	109¾	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	102
Coupon $50 & 1,000, 1881	109¾	5 ₩ cent. cou., 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	107¾	2nd coupon, 1874	102
5-20 500 & 1,000	108¾	10-40 reg	97
5-20 registered, 1864	107¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	101¾
5-20, 500 & 1,000	107¾	7 3.10, 1st series	105¾
5-20, 500 & 1000	107¾	7 3.10, 2d series	105¾
5-20 cou., 1865, n. iss	105¾	7 3.10, 3d series	105¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	114
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. America	104
Mechanics'	117	Metropolitan	123
Union	115	People's	115
America	132½	Shoe and Leather	110½
City	200	Corn Exchange	117
National	111	Continental	101¼
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	106¾	Commonwealth	105¾
Commerce	112	Imp't'rs. & Traders	112
Ocean	103	Central National	108
American Exchange	115	Fourth National	103¾
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	88¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R Est.	90	Tol. & W. 2d M. ex.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	90	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	104	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97¾
Erie 1st mort., 1867	102¼	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	91¾	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	89½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	84
Mich. C. cv. 1st M. 8s '82	111	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M.	110¾	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98¼
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91¾
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	106	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75¼	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Ohio. & Gt. E. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	86	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,995,112 77, of which $512,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $453,000; Payments, $1,742,780 14; Balance, $119,311,790 38—being $10,353,537 higher than at the close of the previous week.

We have alluded in the foregoing review of the week to the item of $4,000,000 ₩ annum which Mr. MORRILL's new Tax Bill proposes to take from the Internal Revenues of the Government by reducing the tax on all manufactures of Wool. This item, and $26,000,000 from the Income Tax, constitute thirty of the thirty-five millions which the new bill proposes to throw off the present Internal Revenue burdens. The Income Tax is to lose a portion from the difference between the proposed $1,000 exemption and $600; but the larger share, say four-fifths, by making all incomes above $1,000 pay only the uniform rate of 5 ₩ cent., in place of 5 ₩ cent. if below $5,000, and 10 ₩ cent. if above $5,000 a year, as at present. As a question of sound finance and of really equitable taxation, it seems very doubtful whether Mr. MORRILL is justified in so heavy a blow at the Income Tax, since he was not able, in justice to the absolute wants of the Treasury, to make his reductions more general. The Income Tax holds much the same relation to the Internal Revenues as the specific duties on certain articles of common consumption, not of the growth of the United States, bear to the Customs Revenues. Both have been readily and both thus far cheerfully acquiesced in by the people, although the Tea and Coffee Tax was quite as new to them as the Income Tax when our War budgets demanded their introduction. Neither can well be spared until the support of the Public Credit is placed beyond all the contingencies of inadequate taxation and large Government benefactions—such as the present Congress have voted, it may be, with more generosity than prudence. And neither falls unequally or falls where it cannot be borne.

On this subject it may not be untimely to revert to what was said in the United States Senate, last Spring, by Mr. GUTHRIE, one of the ablest of the Democratic minority, and in the House of Representatives by Mr. RAYMOND, who—on the Republican side—followed Mr. MORRILL on the introduction of the revised Internal Tax Bill of 1866. Mr. GUTHRIE said, in a speech on the Funding Bill, April 9:

"Our people have borne taxation well—admirably well. Many of them have large incomes, *and I would not advise that the income tax should be taken off.* They are men who have money, and in appealing to people who have money, I know of no better way of getting than to call on those who have it * * * Our trade hitherto has been pretty well kept up, but there may be a diminution of commerce, and then our people will be less able to pay. We shall then have fewer large incomes to call upon."

In his speech in the House of Representatives, on the Tax Bill, May 7, Mr. RAYMOND said:

"But not to dwell upon this point [the cotton tax] [illegible] the same principle, [illegible] we should tax as far as possible the superfluities and not the necessaries of life. In the application of this principle to incomes, is supposed to be sought and found the justification of the exemption of a minimum which is always made. In England, where an income tax has become one of the fixed *taxes of the country and will never be repealed,* at least while she needs so large a revenue as she now does, I believe the tax is six pence to the pound sterling, and one hundred pounds of income are exempt from taxation. The cost of living in this country is somewhat higher, and especially for the working classes it is very considerably higher. Our present law exempts six hundred dollars of income from taxation. The Committee recommend that the amount be increased to one thousand dollars, and in this I think they have recommended wisely, although it will subtract three millions from the revenue in the aggregate. An exemption of one thousand dollars will be but a just exemption. That amount will not maintain a workingman and his family in this country in any better condition than that in which he ought to live. The Government should not trench upon the necessities of the great mass of its people. The absolute necessities of the people should be spared, should be held sacred from the hand of the tax-collector. The people should be allowed to enjoy undiminished so much of their earnings as they need to supply those necessities. In regard to the income tax, I observe, also, that the Committee recommend a repeal of the extra five per cent. on incomes over five thousand dollars. Incomes to the amount of one thousand dollars are to be wholly exempt. The amount of income above one thousand dollars up to five thousand dollars is to be taxed at the rate of five per cent. By the present law an additional tax of five per cent. is imposed on all over five thousand dollars. I know that all theoretical writers insist that it is unjust and impolitic to impose a graduated income tax, that every man should pay the same per centage on his income, whatever its amount may be, but there is this fact, which it seems to me ought to be considered—*that the second five thousand dollars of a man's income is generally much more easily earned than the first five thousand. When any business is entered upon that will insure large profits, certainly a man can better afford to pay a second tax on all over five thousand than to pay a heavy tax on the first five thousand of his income. I confess that I do not think it wise, in the present state of the country, to exempt the second five thousand of a man's income from a second tax.* I know that this may fall heavily upon portions of the community; but, fortunately, *they will be those portions of the community which can best afford to bear it,* and those portions of the community, I will add, which have thus far borne all taxation with the utmost readiness, and which show no signs of complaint at any taxation to which they are subjected. Even if it should be deemed wise to reduce somewhat the per centage of tax on the second five thousand of income, *I hope the House will not think it wise to release it from extra taxation altogether.*"

The earnings of the second week in February of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company are:

Second week in February, 1867	$143,287 42
Second week in February, 1866	122,625 20
Increase	$20,662 22

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in Gold, payable in the City of New-York. For full particulars apply to FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express and Mining Stock. Members of the Board of Brokers and Mining Board, will sell Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows:

$ 8 per share paid in for	$ 4
11 per share paid in for	7
14 per share paid in for	10
17 per share paid in for	13

American, Adams', United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stocks, at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities solicited. N. B.—Holders of Merchants' Union Stock sending forward for sale must indorse each receipt, and attach a power of attorney, signed in blank, except as to the number of shares.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 8 bbls. Ashes, 7,001 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 3,300 bags Corn Meal, 2,500 bushels Corn, 2,750 bushels Oats, 174 bbls. Pork, 510 pkgs. Cut Meats, 2,107 pkgs. Lard, 355 pkgs. Beef and 545 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are saleable and steady at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 50@$12 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock 366 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand at steady prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been buoyant in price, and in fair request, at the ruling figures. Middlings, 33c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales, against receipts of 3,288 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	25,343
Receipts last week	31,128
Receipts preceding week	17,752
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	132,134
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	282,065
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Export clearances since Tuesday	3,750
Exports since Jan. 1	68,277
Exports since Sept. 1	181,745
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	210,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,185,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	565,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	625,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been partially neglected and quite unsettled to-day, being again quoted, in some instances, 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. lower. Sales since our last have been, 5,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$10; common to good Extra State at $10 @$10 90; good to choice do. do., at $10 90@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 65 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 75	@10 00
Extra State	10 00	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 75	@11 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 70	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 55	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00	@16 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales since our last 400 bbls., at $10 25@$12 25 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 25@$16 fair to choice extra do., ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive at $11 75@$14 50 for extra, ₩ bbl.; sales 140 bbls. Rye Flour continues in demand at from $6 75@$8 ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $2 65@$3, chiefly within range, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been much depressed in price, and quite sparingly sought after to-day. Sales were reported of 20,000 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring, and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 32½, and White California at $3 15 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in fair request and rather firmer. Sales since our last 69,009 bushels at $1 09½@$1 10, chiefly at $1 10 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 10½@$1 11¼, closing at $1 10½ for do. afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are plenty and heavy to-day, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 55c.@61c., chiefly at 55c.@57c., and State at 65c.@69c. in store, ₩ bushel; sales of 34,000 bushels. Barley has been in less request at drooping rates. Sales since our last 14,500 bushels on private terms for Canada West, free; 94c½. for do., in bond, and $1 08 for four-rowed State, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Rye has been very quiet. Sales 5,400 bushels at $1 15 for Western, and $1 28@$1 30 for State, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 40, for shipment, and $1 55@$1 65 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 20@$1 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c; also new foreign at 58c. @65c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been heavy, having amounted to 186,562 hides and 50 bales do.; sales 52,900 hides, and 162 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 3,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 18c., gold, in bond, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23¼ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 8,500 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21½@23 lbs., 18½c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 21 lbs., 18c., gold usual selection; 700 Dry Rio Grande Coils, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry California, 28 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 3,100 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs., part 21½c., currency, as they run; 3,000 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 18c.@19c., currency, as they run; 600 Dry Southern, 14 lbs., 18½c., currency, as they run; 4,800 City Slaughter, Ox and Cow, 50@80 lbs., 10½c.@13½c., currency; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande Horse, 35 lbs., private terms; 162 Bales Calcutta, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 154,700 (same time last year 310,000—year before, 245,000,) and 300 bales, as follows: 96,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (hides and kips,) 8,000 dry Orinoco, 12,000 dry California, 1,500 dry Porto Cabello, 1,500 dry Central American, 17,000 dry African, 9,300 wet and dry salted Matamoras, 5,000 dry Texas and Southern, 1,700 dry salted Pernambuco, 1,000 dry Singapore Buffs, 1,500 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEEKS & [illegible] notice thus: Hemlock Sole—Since our last, holders have submitted to a further decline of about one-half per cent. ₩ lb. on all descriptions, whilst circumstances have led to a little more business. Receipts moderate. Stocks slowly accumulating. Last week the Ways and Means Committee have reported in favor of making leather manufacture free from taxation, and this will undoubtedly become a law, although it may not go into operation immediately. Oak Sole—The general demand continues quite moderate. Light weights crops, however, and offal are active at full figures. Upper in Rough—In small supply and held at firm prices. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 28,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@45c., ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been lightly dealt at $3 25 per thousand.

MOLASSES—Is in demand, including Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 81¼@$9 25 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 80c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $2 65@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1@$1 15; Red Oil at 65c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35, for English and American, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand, from 18c.@18½c. for Crude; 27c.@31c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 45c.@47c. for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, without material change in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,800 bbls., in sundry small lots, at $20 25@$20 75 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 68, regular way, for new Western Mess; $19 62@$19 75 cash and regular way, for one-year-old Mess, $16 62½@$17 for Prime; $19@$19 75 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including buyers' option, March, part at $21 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is heavy and drooping; sales 370 boxes, part at 11c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10 7-16c. for Cumberland Cut; and 11½c.@12c. for Short Clear, ₩ lb. Lard is in moderate demand and steady; sales since our last 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@12½c. for interior to prime old, and 12c.@12½c. for new, ₩ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Also 250 tcs., April delivery, sellers' option, at 13c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are in less demand at 9½c.@9½c. for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 585 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in request at $35@$36 50 for India Mess, and $31@$32 00 for Prime Mess ₩ tierce; sales 260 tcs. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $33 50@$35 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 325 bbls., part to arrive. Butter has been quiet at 27c.@40c. for State, and 40c.@43c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in demand at 10c.@21c., ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	40	@43
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₩ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₩ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₩ lb.	27	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₩ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₩ lb.	30	@33
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₩ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₩ lb.	18	@20
Western States—firkins, common	12	@14
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	26	@28
Rolls, poor to good	23	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	20	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	19	@20
Factory Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₩ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₩ lb.	16	@18
Farm Dairies, Western, ₩ lb.	16	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₩ lb.	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₩ lb.	15	@16

SKINS—Have been quiet, and nominally unchanged, including Deer, Honduras, 59½c.@60c.; San Juan, 55c.@56c.; Bolivar, 42½c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 56c.@58c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c.@48½c.; Para, 62½c., gold, ₩ lb. And Goat, Buenos Ayres, 35c.@37½c.; Payta, 35c.@37c., gold; Cape, 37½c.@40c., currency. The week's receipts have been 92 bales Calcutta Goat, and 90 bales Para Deer.

SUGARS—Have been inquired for at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 580 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12½c., and 263 boxes Havana at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 13c.@15½c.

STEARINE—Sales 44,500 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 107,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c.; also 58,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of about 500 bbls., in bond, part at 31c. for State, and 32½c.@33c. for Western, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more inquired for and held firmly. Sales have been made of 483,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 35c.@65c., with small lots of extra choice at 67½c.@75c.; 78,000 lbs. domestic pulled, at from 37c.@55c.; 310,000 lbs. Texas and California, at from 15c.@32½c.; and equal to 540 bales foreign, at about previous quotations....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "sales of Domestic for the week have been moderate, and foot up some 650,000 lbs., at about the previous range of 45c.@70c. for fleece, and 35c.@63c. for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of medium and good Western fleece at 45c.@50c.; Michigan at 50c.@58c.; New-York and Vermont at 48c.@57½c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 50c.@55c.; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 55c.@57c. for medium, 58c.@64c. for fine and Extra, 65c.@67c. for double extra, and 68c.@70c. for small lots of picklock. The bulk of sales, however, has been mostly in small lots, ranging from 50c.@60c., the details of which are without special interest. In pulled Wools there have been moderate sales at 30c.@35c. for No. 1, 40c.@55c. for Western and Eastern supers, and 50c.@53c. for extras, the outside figure for Rochester and other choice brands. In combing Wool we note small sales of native at a range of 62½c.@65c. Canada is nominal at 70c.@75c. In Texas Wool, sales 25,000 lbs. at 32½c.@34½c., and 1,000 lbs. at 30c. In foreign the sales have been unimportant, including small lots of Cape at 30c.@35c., and Mestiza at 24c.@28c."

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Feb. 16, 1867.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	58@60
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	50@55
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	46@49
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	65@75
Saxony fleece	53@62
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	48@50
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@55
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@48
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@52
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Southern unwashed fleece	28@33
Southern unwashed fleece burry	18@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@38
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	[illegible]
Pulled medium	[illegible]
Pulled common	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	[illegible]
New-York City, super	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 2	[illegible]
Country, extra	[illegible]
Country, super	[illegible]
Country, No. 1	[illegible]
Country No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2,100 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. by sailing vessel, and ⅜d.@1d. by steamer, ₩ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn by steamer at 8½d. ₩ bushel; 300 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 6s. 6d. by steamer, per tierce; 100 tons Fustic at 17s. per ton; also, by steamer, 600 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. per bbl., 1,000 boxes Bacon at 35s., 10 tuns Oil at 40s. For Cork and orders, a British bark with 24,000 bushels Corn at 5s. 9d., or if to a direct port, 5s. 3d. per quarter.

Real Estate Sales—Feb. 16.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 141 Water-st., N. W. corner of Depeyster-st., lot 17.7¼ and 19.7x50.7 and 40.2	$28,000
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FINE ARTS.

A NATIONAL ENGRAVING FOR THE PARLOR, LIBRARY OR OFFICE, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON, Commemorating LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON IN 1784. Painted by T. P. ROSSITER and L. R. MIGNOT.

Size for framing 34 inches long, 24 inches high.

No engraving has yet appeared from the hands of the graver possessing so many attractions. It essentially appeals to the affections. No one, whether a native of the North, South, East or West, that does not look upon every scene and event connected with Mount Vernon, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON, with the deepest interest.

The scene is pictured at the period of a visit made by Lafayette to Washington at his home, in August, 1784.

"The busy portion of the day is over; and, as the long shadows creep slowly over the lawn, the family portion of the household have congregated under the ample portico.

The General and his noble guest have arisen from the chairs, which indicate that they have formed a portion of the group with the ladies, and are standing in colloquy: Washington in the act of speaking, and Lafayette leaning against a pillar in deferential attitude, holds a newspaper in his hand—suggestive that the discourse is a topic of the times.

Mrs. Washington is sewing, while her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Stuart, formerly Mrs. John Parke Custis and mother of the two children, is reading a note. On the table is a basket with the ever-present knitting, with which she set the example of industry to her associates and dependents.

Leaning upon the grandmother's lap is Eleanor Parke Custis, who has sought her protective presence, while her brother, Geo. Washington Parke Custis, fires a small cannon, with the assistance of a negress who is blowing a lighted match."

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that on the 2d day of January, ult., he sold to Messrs. A. BRAITEAU & CO. all his stock and fixtures in his house, located at No. 24 Bond-st., retaining no pecuniary interest whatever in the house from said date. His successors will continue the business on their own account at the above-mentioned stand. J. B. HOLDERMANN.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A DANGEROUS GAME. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jean Gilbert, Robinson, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Scott.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STREETS OF NEW-YORK, with a cast embracing John K. Mortimore.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, Broadway, near 9th-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PEGGY GREEN. Characters by Messrs. Hind, Baker, Somersal, Lady Don and Mrs. Wilkins. Followed by KENILWORTH; or, YE QUEEN, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH. MAN OF ALL WORK and ODER ICH SAGE. NIGHTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 14th-st., near 6th-av. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA. IL TROVATORE. Characters by Signora Rivra Naddi, Signora Phillips, Signor Fortuni, Signor Irrre. Signor A. L. Mora, Director.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT. Selections from favorite Operas by the following artists: Mme. Parepa, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. Theo. Thomas.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf. Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Magnificent Horse Comedy, EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE, SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO MIRACLES, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank, FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE, COCOANUT DANCE, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway. THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL, Broadway, opposite 11th-street. THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL, Broadway and 32d-st. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, SEVERINI & PEASE'S SECOND MORNING CONCERT.

COOPER INSTITUTE, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave. THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Dr. Hobbard's lecture, HENRY WARD BEECHER AND DIGESTION.

STUDIO BUILDINGS, No. 51 West 10th-st. THIS DAY—Dr. Hass last Painting—FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches by Atlantic Telegraph to Feb. 17 state that the Fenian outbreak near Killarney, Ireland, had come to an end, and that the insurgent bands had dispersed. This result was indicated by the advices of the previous day, from which it appeared that the Fenians, about 800 strong, had retreated, after sacking "several establishments," to the hills about Killarney, whither they were scared by the approach of a small force of military under Col. HORSEFORD. No fighting appears to have taken place, and nobody was hurt except a coast-guard policeman, who was shot but not killed. The Fenians were said to be under the command of the redoubtable STEPHENS, but on this point the evidence is not clear. The County of Kerry, in which the outbreak occurred, has been declared in a state of siege, and the British Government will probably send more troops to that part of Ireland to prevent a recurrence of the uprising. One hundred and forty Fenians have been arrested in Dublin and lodged in jail.

We reprint this morning from our edition of yesterday the speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif last Thursday.

The Liberals have been generally successful in the recent elections in Prussia. Count BISMARCK has been elected to Parliament from thirteen districts. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has also been elected from Berlin.

The new Italian Ministry has been formed, with Baron RICASOLI at the head. The Radical Party is said to be much elated by its success.

The Prussian troops will be withdrawn from Dresden by the 1st of July, but Prussian garrisons will be retained in some of the important towns of Saxony.

It is now thought probable that the independence of the Island of Candia will be acknowledged by the Turkish Government. Russia has declared her intention to protect the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte, and has also entered a protest against the uprising of the Servians against Turkish rule.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town in the island was laid in ruins, and the destruction of human life was very great.

CONGRESS.

The evening session of the Senate on Friday was continued until 3:30 yesterday morning, when an adjournment was agreed upon. The subject of debate throughout the night was the House bill providing a military government for the Southern States. Several amendments were proposed, and the Louisiana bill was offered as a substitute, but no action taken. At the regular hour Saturday the Senate again convened, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the discussion on the Reconstruction Bill was resumed. Mr. DOOLITTLE made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill, and at the same time denounced the Louisiana bill. At the evening session. Messrs SAULSBURY and DAVIS consumed the time until nearly midnight when Mr. SHERMAN offered a substitute for the bill, incorporating its essential features with the Blaine amendment, proposed and rejected in the House. This substitute was debated, various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 29 to 10. The Senate then, at half-past six o'clock on Sunday morning adjourned.

In the House Saturday Mr. WENTWORTH, introduced a preamble and resolution, setting forth that it was a matter of public rumor and newspaper report that members had been holding private meetings with a view to corrupt bargaining in reference to the impeachment question, and pledging themselves to do certain things provided the President would do certain other things; and directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the matter and report. The resolution gave rise to some debate, but was eventually referred to a select committee of three. A large number of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce were acted on. Among those passed was one appropriating $4,800,000 for river and harbor improvements. The motion to reconsider the vote by which was referred to the Judiciary Committee the bill declaring how the offices of President and Vice-President should be filled in case of a vacancy occurring, was called up and was agreed to. This brought the bill once more before the House, when it was passed without a division. It provides for a new election for President, and designates what officers shall be eligible to act as President while the vacancy exists. An evening session was held, which was devoted to general debate on the state of the Union.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. DAVID JOHNSON, a faithful Government employe, who has had charge of the coal fleet at the Mound City (Ill.) Navy-yard for the past three years, made a mistake in the measurement of a barge of coal which he received from a contractor some weeks since, by which the Government lost about four hundred bushels of coal. The error so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide on the 8th inst., by shooting himself through the head, fearing that his reputation had suffered materially with the officers to whom he was amenable, and that the confidence previously reposed in him would be withheld in future. The paper containing the figures he had used was found on a table near him, and on the other side was written a note stating that he died by his own hand.

The counsel for Rev. JOEL LUNDELEY, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for whipping his child to death, have made a motion for a new trial at the General Term of the Supreme Court, Buffalo. The motion was made on a bill of exceptions to the evidence taken at the trial and the admission of incompetent jurors by the Court. It is stated that should a new trial be granted, LUNDELEY will be released from prison on bail to await the result of the May Term.

The body of Capt. MICHAEL ENRIGHT of Utica, who has been missing since the 26th of November last, was found a day or two since in the Mohawk River, the breaking up of the ice having brought it to the surface. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

The University of Michigan has asked an appropriation of $100,000 from the Legislature. The lower House passed a bill granting the appropriation on condition that the agents appoint a Professor of Homeopathy in the Medical Department. The final passage of the bill is doubtful.

The suit of a Chicago man, who sued Mr. CROSBY and the Opera House Committee, for the recovery of $5 paid for a certificate, has been decided in favor of the defendants. He announces his intention to bring another suit.

JAMES G. HAMILTON, of Chicago, a commission merchant, was shot by his son, 18 years of age, on the 14th inst., because he scolded him. The ball passed through his cheek and lodged in his neck. The boy has been arrested.

The publication of the lists of arrivals at the hotels in Boston, has been suspended in consequence of the proprietors of most of them having refused permission to copy the names from the registers.

Gen. HOBART has introduced a bill in the Wisconsin Legislature, providing that no divorce shall be granted by any Court of that State for any other cause than adultery.

Boston has thus far contributed $9,069 05 for the suffering Cretans, and there are $1,000 95 subscribed but not yet paid in.

LOCAL NEWS.

The argument on the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of Capt. OLNEY, of the steamer *Washington Irving*, the particulars of which have already appeared in the TIMES, was continued Saturday before Mr. Justice LEONARD, at the Chambers of the Supreme Court. The political question as to whether Virginia is a State of the Union, the Court said would not be entertained. After considerable argument the case was postponed to to-day, at 11 A. M. Capt. OLNEY is in the meantime to remain in the custody of the officer.

On Thursday night DAVID L. GEARY was severely stabbed in the abdomen by an oyster-knife in the hands of THOS. EAGAN, an employe in the oyster-saloon, at No. 442 Greenwich-street. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital. EAGAN was committed by Mr. Justice LEDWITH to await the result of GEARY's injuries.

A meeting of the citizens of Harlem was held on Saturday night, at which a Committee was appointed to take measures to compel the Harlem Railroad Company to fill up the deep cutting used by them in the Fourth-avenue.

Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, preached a discourse to a large congregation in Calvary Church last evening, his subject being "The Lack of Religious Culture Fatal to our Public and Social System."

The Fourteenth Precinct Police made a descent, Saturday night, upon the keno gambling-house No. 74 Prince-street, and arrested sixty gamblers, who were all locked up.

A meeting in favor of sustaining the Institution for the Training of Foreign Missionaries was held in the Church of the Mediator last evening.

The general markets were inactive on Saturday. Prices of produce, in most instances, favored purchasers. Moderate freight engagements were reported, with 583 vessels of all classes in port.

A Gleam of Hope—Action of the Senate on Reconstruction.

We have gleams of light at last from Washington. The Senate has tempered somewhat the rash and perilous action of the House. While it concurs in extending military government over the Southern States, it leaves open a way of deliverance. It provides for the possible return of those States to a participation in the national councils. They need not be left indefinitely under absolute military control.

This result was reached at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, after a session which lasted all Saturday night. Mr. SUMNER first proposed that the Constitutional Amendment should be adopted by three-fourths of those States that are represented in Congress,—but this was summarily rejected, only seven votes being cast in its favor. Next Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, offered the Louisiana bill as a basis of government for all the Southern States; this also was rejected. The Blaine amendment, which had been defeated in the House by a coalition of Democrats and Radicals, was then offered and refused; whereupon Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered a substitute for the pending bill in the following terms:

Whereas no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and *whereas* it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

SEC. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be altered by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SEC. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution and Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a Convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitutions shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State.

In principle this is identical with the Blaine amendment; and like that it will encounter in the House the united hostility of the Democrats and the extreme Radicals. That coalition, which proved so potent last week, will be renewed. The ultra Radicals are determined that there shall be no reconstruction in the Southern States, unless the negroes have universal suffrage and the whites are stripped of suffrage altogether. The Democrats stand ready to help them secure this result. In order to keep their party "record" clear, they refuse to make the bill one whit better, or more tolerable for the South than the most ultra of the Radicals would make it without them. If they could defeat the bill altogether there might be some excuse for such an attempt. It is certainly repugnant to their principles and their interests, and no one expects for it their support. But there is neither sense nor honesty in refusing to *improve* what they cannot *prevent*. By voting with the more moderate and judicious Republicans on preliminary motions and on amendments, the Democrats can make the bill far better than it will be without their aid. If they cannot avert military rule from the South altogether, they can fix a limit to its duration, and leave open for the South a way of escape, if they shall find it wise to avail themselves of it. They can secure for the Southern States the chance of a return to civil government; not such a chance, perhaps, as they would deem desirable, but far better than none at all. And above all, they can, if they see fit, avert from the great body of the Southern whites that wholesale, sweeping proscription by which the Radical ultraists hope to deprive them for years to come of all participation in the Government, both National and State, and to vest all political power in the hands of the negroes alone.

Unless the Democrats are blind and deaf to every instinct of patriotism, as well as every dictate of common sense, they will not refuse this service to the nation at this crisis of its fate. If they do, the country will hold them responsible for the consequences. They cannot escape that responsibility by any plea of want of power. They have all the power the emergency requires. They can secure these results by their votes. They already stagger under a load of opprobrium which has crushed every attempt they have made at resurrection hitherto; they cannot afford to tamper further with great national interests which they are branded with the public indignation for having betrayed and trampled under foot in the past. They may redeem themselves to some extent in the confidence of the people by disregarding for the moment the shallow calculations of party advantage and coming to the rescue of imperilled interests involving the nation's peace. But they may rest assured that persistence in the policy they pursued last week will simply sink them still lower in the public distrust, and confirm the popular purpose to prevent at all hazards their return to power.

The Radicals who follow the lead of Mr. STEVENS stand committed to a policy which does not command the approval or assent of the country. They demand the *enfranchisement of the blacks* and the *disfranchisement of the whites*, as the sole basis of reconstruction in the Southern States. They demand that Southern Government shall thus be virtually vested in the negroes alone, and unless this is done they threaten to defeat them altogether. They will have no reconstruction unless they can have it on that basis. *The men of moderate counsels in Congress should compel them, then, to take that responsibility.* The people do not sympathize with their purposes or their principles. The country demands restoration on principles that are just, wise and consistent with the national safety. It does not demand, nor will it tolerate, that the Southern States shall be turned into a St. Domingo, or that the peace of the nation shall be sacrificed to extravagant and perilous experiments. The Sherman substitute, already adopted by the Senate, and which will go to the House this morning for concurrence, comes up fully and completely to the public requirements. It secures everything the country demands or desires. It goes far beyond anything the people have ever adopted as the basis of their requirements, and will more than meet the expectations and the wishes of the Republican Party everywhere. It secures the Constitutional Amendment, with universal suffrage superadded, as the basis of reconstruction, and provides military government meantime as a guarantee for the preservation of order and peace in the Southern States. Equality of civil rights,—equality of representation based on voters,—treason made a disqualification for office,—the national debt made inviolate,—the Confederate debt, and all payment for slaves set free, repudiated,—all these and universal suffrage for all classes and conditions secured by fundamental law,—what further guarantees can any sane or sensible man demand as a basis of reconstruction? If the Radicals in Congress see fit to reject such a basis, the country will hold them to a rigid responsibility. No man who appreciates aright either the necessities of the nation, or the sentiments of the people, will seek to share that responsibility with them.

But two days remain for action within the time during which the bill may be passed over the President's veto. The Democrats, it is said, threaten to consume that time in "filibustering," and thus defeat the bill altogether. This it is their parliamentary right to do; but, unless they can have assurance of the President's cooperation, (which we do not believe they can get,) the attempt would not be worth making; and success, even if they were to achieve it, would be attended with perils which it would be wise to avoid.

We hope the good sense of Congress may secure the passage of this bill as it has passed the Senate. It is all that the emergency requires, and more even than the country demands. It will settle a controversy that becomes more perilous the longer it lasts, and will revive the confidence of the public in the possibility of a restored and prosperous Union. If this fail, the political future is dark and gloomy indeed.

The Golden Age.

There is still hope for the cause of public honor and official purity! Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, of Ohio, has made himself its champion, so far as the President is concerned, and now JOHN WENTWORTH has taken up the cause as involved in the sins of Congress. When two such men stalk into the public arena, as vindicators of outraged public virtue, either the case must be desperate, or else there is no case at all. Anything they can save is not likely to be worth saving.

The impeachment process slumbers. Whether Mr. ASHLEY has become fatigued with his unwonted efforts in the cause of virtue, or whether he finds the nation incredulous of his sincerity and rather inclined to sneer than applaud, his efforts of late have sensibly relaxed. That fine frenzy, the offspring of startled and indignant honor, which marked the fervor of his early outbursts, has died away. He seems to have recovered from the shock with which his sensitive soul caught the first whispers of official delinquency, and which fired him with a noble ambition to drag the great offender instantly to the bar of judicial doom. Since that notable day, celebrated especially by the inventive letter-writers of Washington, when he rose, with lofty mien and grave aspect, to impeach on his personal responsibility as a member of Congress, and full partner with the Surveyor of Colorado in all his town lot speculations, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, of sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, the Honorable Mr. ASHLEY has wholly subsided. He and his impeachment seem alike to have disappeared from public view.

But the cause of virtue is not wholly lost. Truth and political purity are not to be left without defenders. When one champion falls, Providence raises up another. As ASHLEY descends to his native nothingness WENTWORTH rises from his. Thus the balance of the moral world is preserved.

WENTWORTH, it seems, had heard that somebody had been "conspiring" with the President. He had even read in a newspaper that some members of Congress had proposed to the President that he should do some thing which he had never done before, and that he should stop doing some things which he had always done hitherto. Midnight meetings were whispered,—bargains, coalitions, plots, all sorts of corrupt transactions, conversations and conspiracies, danced before the bewildered eyes of "Long JOHN," and beckoned him on to the championship of the virtue of Congress. He was seized with sudden horror lest some member should be bribed,—and that member not himself! Such a possibility must be averted. So JOHN moved a Committee of investigation, and the House, fearful of inferences if it should refuse, made haste to vote it—and the virtuous WENTWORTH sets forth, in humble imitation of the illustrious ASHLEY, in pursuit of Congressional corruption and delinquency.

Happy is that nation whose political gates are guarded, night and day, by two such dragons of official virtue!

The Emperor's Speech—Napoleon and the Rest of Mankind.

The speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON has been looked for with no less interest than though the events of last Summer had never taken place. If somewhat less of importance was attached to it than in previous years, there was no less curiosity to see how he would treat those questions which he had been the agent of settling, as well as those which were settled without consulting his will. It is true that it is not long since he gave out his views on the most prominent European questions, through his Minister of State; but other questions have since arisen and old questions have assumed new phases; and, above all, his own views on one point or another might have undergone one of those changes which sometimes suddenly come over them.

The German question, the Mexican question, the Eastern question, and the question of Rome, are the international topics upon which he offers his imperial comments; and though we have nothing startling upon any of them, we must necessarily confess that we are edified upon them all.

The events of last Summer in Germany and Italy are complacently regarded as realizing the ideas of the First NAPOLEON, as indeed the Emperor has frequently said that recent history, and all future European history, must necessarily be simply a realization of the ideas of his far-seeing uncle. It was he who in his interiors projected, even if in his career he never forwarded the idea of creating great independent homogeneous nationalities, and of uniting the lesser contiguous States according to the laws of ethnology and geography. For this reason, and doubtless for other reasons, the Emperor is pleased with the progress which has been made in the union of Germany and the union of Italy; and he seems to be no less gratified that it stopped where it did than that it went as far as it did. We are sure that his philosophy will commend itself to all the parties concerned, as well as to disinterested spectators who take pleasure in studying the philosophy of history.

The Eastern and Roman questions are treated in a very similar style—that is, favorably to the "*status quo*." He would have the great Powers protect the "rights of the Porte" and maintain the temporal power of the Pope; but he is doubtless prepared to give a just consideration to any new developments in either of these quarters.

After so much in this direction, it is not surprising that the Emperor should vary his discourse by the expression of a bitter chagrin over his Mexican failure. His elevated attempts to raise an ancient empire and regenerate a people have been thwarted; and he is not afraid to let the American Government know that its "want of conciliation" is the cause of his Mexican failure. There is no doubt that in this the Emperor is right, though we might choose a different way of stating the case. We might remind him that it was not to conciliate this country, or advance its interests, that he undertook the overthrow of the Mexican Republic; but that, according to his own words to Marshal Forey, it was with the hostile idea of circumscribing the growth of the United States and limiting their power. We might remind him of a number of other things, in this connection, which he himself has not forgotten, but as his army is now gracefully leaving the shores of America, we will not do so. We are in the same mood that he is in—that of conciliation. We agree with him that the welfare of both countries requires that they should remain friendly, and we trust that the conduct of France will never again give rise to the spirit of animosity in America.

The Emperor's general assurance, after his review of affairs, that the "peace of the world will not be disturbed," has a certain value as the opinion of the acutest observer and best-informed man in Europe. If it prevent the complications on the Eastern question, which look more threatening now than ever, from resulting in formidable hostilities during the current year, we shall put a higher value on his speech than ever.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The majority earnestly in favor of the Bankrupt Bill is not so large, either in the House or in the Senate, that its real friends, or those who honestly affirm the principle of the measure, can afford to waste time in seeking for a compromise upon details. The measure, as it passed the Senate is now before a Conference Committee. There is no fitter place to kill it—that is if the comfort and convenience of those who secretly oppose it, while compelled openly to vote for it, are to be chiefly consulted. Knowing this, the steady and honest advocates of the measure should urge that even the Senate provisions, to which exception may be taken, be accepted rather than the bill be thrown over to another Congress. The demand for relief grows in force every day. The insolvent record of the past year alone shows that for one trader at the South that could benefit by its operation, eight at least would profit at the North. The sectional argument, therefore, if it could in any case be justly applied, utterly fails in the actual circumstances of the case. It is *here*, in our great business centres—from among small traders and manufacturers—that the loudest cry for relief comes. Further trifling with the matter will only give new strength to the agitation. Of that fact no member or Senator can be ignorant. The country, in short, demands that Congress shall pass the bill before it adjourns.

More of the Fenian Nonsense.

A new raid on the savings of American servant maids of Irish stock has been commenced. The enterprise takes, this time, a shape slightly different from Gen. DORAN KILLIAN's siege of Campo Bello, or Col. O'NEIL's assault upon the ridges opposite Niagara Falls. Eight hundred Fenians, according to the telegraph, are engaged in the more fatiguing, but less dignified, business of hunting up the British army in the Highlands of Kerry, through snow-drifts ten feet deep, and bogs very much deeper. As the British army happens not to be stationed in that hospitable district it is not easy fully to estimate the patriotism and endurance which could tempt the eight hundred to enter upon such an expedition, even with "Col. O'CONNOR" and "an Ex-Captain of the United States Volunteer Army" at their head. But it is easier to comprehend an undertaking even of this heroic character than it is to understand how journalists here—knowing the atrocious rascality and folly of the leaders—should parade the sorry spectacle as a patriotic uprising, and thus aid in extracting more money from the earnings of decent, but ignorant, hardworking Irish people among us here, and causing more bloodshed and misery in poor old Ireland hereafter. KILLIAN's enterprise was rational and feasible compared with this midwinter flight of eight hundred men into the Kerry hills. KILLIAN went within sight of a British-American Island, and shouted at it scornfully—he and his men. But Col. O'CONNOR's troops, with their feet planted on the soil which they claim as their own, run off, before any one has caught sight of them, to the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the country, and challenge seven hundred British ships of war to follow them. This may be a new way of "surrounding the enemy." It certainly is the most novel expedient yet devised for compassing anew the weak but honest and trusting natures of hundreds of thousands here who religiously believe in Irish Liberation. The biggest fighting done for Ireland since 1848 has been done at Union-square and in Chatham-street, New-York. But the sensational dispatches, local reports, and flaming editorials of the Fenian daily journals of New-York have, on this occasion, failed, thus far, to collect a sympathizing crowd of a hundred persons at any Fenian centre in New-York. And it would be gratifying if we could take this as an indication that the sculleries of the city are not again to be emptied by Fenian collectors of the savings of chambermaids and washerwomen.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLIMENTS.—The Emperor NAPOLEON recently received information of the dilapidated state of the tombs of the English officers killed at the battle of Toulouse, in which WELLINGTON defeated the French under SOULT, in April, 1814. He at once took upon himself the reparation of these tombs at his own expense, and wrote an autograph letter to Viscount Hoon, in which he said: "Soldiers who fall upon a foreign soil are the property of that country, and it is the duty of all to honor their memory." The English have acted no less handsomely in an analogous case. The burial ground of the French prisoners of war who died in Dartmoor Prison in the early part of the present century, has recently been thoroughly inclosed, ornamentally planted, and a central granite obelisk reared, bearing an inscription—"To the memory of the French prisoners of war who died on Dartmoor. *Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.*" These handsome compliments on the part of each nation to its former foes are not without parallel in the history of the world, but they are remarkable enough to be noteworthy. *Dartmoor* is a name memorable in this country in connection with our last war with England. Twenty-five hundred impressed sailors claiming to be American citizens were imprisoned there till the end of the war, and many of them died from harsh treatment, the accounts of which created intense feeling in this country. A monument near to that of the French has been erected to mark the resting-place of the American prisoners. We suppose that a comity similar to that of France and England now requires that we should erect a monument to the memory of the British troops who fell on Long Island or at Saratoga.

A PLEA: BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN.—On Saturday afternoon the whole side of the forward ("ladies' cabin") of a Fulton ferry-boat was broken in by a collision. The same boat was kept on the ferry for hours thereafter, to the great inconvenience, discomfort and danger, of thousands of passengers.

Such accidents favor the agitation of the "Bridge Question." If the Legislature should deem it wise to sanction the project, a company of capitalists would be ready to assume the task and *begin the work* within six months. There is no physical or pecuniary need for delay, and the community very naturally looks with distrust upon any scheme which grants a period of five years before the commencement of operations, and specifies no reasonable time by which the work must be completed.

But it seems to us that there is a feature in this matter hitherto entirely overlooked. Why should the bridge be given to capitalists at all? The effect of such connection between this City and Brooklyn would be to advance at once and noticeably the price of real estate in the latter place. Property now far out in the suburbs would, by means of railways, be brought within half an hour's ride of the City Hall; real estate at any point this side of Greenwood Cemetery would be "city lots," and valued as such. If, then, the property of Brooklyn is so effectually to be improved, *why should not the City of Brooklyn, or, better yet, Kings County, build the bridge?*

And again, why should not the bridge be a free transit? The experience of London and, nearer home, that of Boston and Charlestown, can satisfactorily explain to the doubters that by this plan Brooklyn interests will be wonderfully enhanced. That *something* must be done is evident to the authorities, to the Legislative Committee, to the people, and more especially to the Union Ferry Company; and any project which at once meets the necessities of the case, overcomes the obstacles to ready communication with this City, and promises to improve the property interests of Brooklyn, while it acts as a relief to New-York, will be hailed with universal acclaim.

That we need an outlet for our surplus population no one will deny. The records of our Police, of our charitable associations, of the Board of Health and other sanitary bodies, show that we are crowded, packed and huddled beyond endurance. The *few* of us who live in ease and comfort little know of the discomfort experienced by thousands, and they as little understand the wretchedness of tens of thousands who exist as do the pigs and die as do the dogs. These people won't go to Brooklyn. They know that it costs four cents to go and come, and that in the pleasantest weather time, patience and fatigue are needed in addition to the cash. But if a free bridge should invite them to the ample domains of the great suburb, thousands of our middling classes, and other thousands of our poor, would gladly go to that suburb where they can find room and air, light and space. This matter needs agitation, and after that action. No doubt both will come.

A "MODEL REPUBLIC."—There is no government in the world whose credit stands so high in the European market as that of the Republic of Chili. The Minister of Finance of Chili made application in London recently for a loan of ten millions of dollars, and the application was immediately answered by an offer of *eighty-five millions*, and a scramble for the stock at one and a quarter premium. Upon this phenomenon the London *Times* remarks, that there are concerns by the dozen in the market which not only promise but proclaim dividends greater than that of the Chilian Loan, and yet they are altogether out of favor. The difference is of course simply a difference of credit. "Investors feel a moral certainty that their dividends will be regularly paid by the borrowing Governments; that their principal will be secure—fluctuating in saleable value only within moderate limits; that the investment involves no delusion or uncertainty, and that they are under no liability for further calls or demands." Chili, on the whole, comes as near to being a "model Republic" as anything extant. It is not only the best governed and most prosperous of the South American States, but it differs from the others in the stability of its institutions, and in the singular success it has in managing to keep the peace within its own borders, as well as with its neighbors.

AMUSEMENTS.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's Theatre, "A Dangerous Game;" at the Winter Garden, the "Merchant of Venice;" at Niblo's Garden, the "Black Crook;" at the New-York Theatre, "Peggy Green" and the burlesque of "Kenilworth." In these pieces Lady DON—widow of the late Sir WILLIAM DON, and an artiste who has won distinction in many parts of the world—makes her *début*. At the Olympic Theatre the "Streets of New-York;" at the Museum the highly successful drama of the "Christian Martyrs," and at the Bowery Theatre, the "Last Days of Pompeii," the "Wept of the Wishton Wish" and other attractions. There are changes at the various minstrel halls and at the Circus in Fourteenth-street. We would also direct attention to the Bunyan Tableaux, at Union Hall, in Broadway, an entertainment worthy of complete recommendation.

It will be seen by an announcement elsewhere, that Mr. MAretzek's regular opera season commences at the new Academy of Music on Thursday evening, March 7, 1867. The building has progressed toward completion with extraordinary rapidity during the past two weeks. There is no longer a doubt about its being ready in time. The first few nights are devoted to balls, prominent among which will be the *bal de l'opera*—an affair which was the sensation of last year, and bids fair to be the same this season. It is under the best of patronage. Arrangements have been made to prevent an over-rush of people, so that the comfort of all may be secured. This comes off on the 1st of March. A week later the operatic season commences. Mr. MARETZEK's company is unusually strong. It is, as he says, a triple company—enabling him to give twenty-one standard operas without overtaxing the powers of the artists. These works, indeed, have already been played by the members of the troupe in other cities, and need but little rehearsal. The operatic novelty is "Il Carnevale di Venezia," by PETRELLA—a comic production by the author of "ION," which will be welcomed with pleasure. The company is mainly the same as that which played at the Winter Garden. There is, however, one very important addition in the person of Mme. PAREPA. This popular singer will make her *début* in opera under Mr. MARETZEK's management. She is by no means unknown to the stage. In London and elsewhere she has made her mark. At the Academy she will appear in "Lucrezia Borgia," "Don Giovanni," "I Puritani," &c. The favor with which Mme. PAREPA has been received, and her acknowledged abilities as a vocalist, render the occasion of her *début* a peculiarly interesting one. A new basso has been added to the forces in the person of Signor BACHILI, of whom we know nothing. The list of the company stands thus: Seven prima donnas, (soprano and contralto;) one primo buffo, (Signor ROSCONI;) two baritones, and three basses. The orchestra will be conducted by Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Signor TOMASO and Mr. MAX MARETZEK. Subscriptions are received to-day, and those who take their tickets for the season are entitled to a ticket for the Opera ball. Before leaving the subject we may as well give our readers a brief description of the prominent alterations effected at the new Academy. The elevation of the roof has been reduced fifteen feet; the amphitheatre, whose Alpine heights attracted only hardy and adventurous spirits, has been thoughtfully forgotten; a new idea of boxes has come to pass between the box-tier proper and the family circle; two additional stairways of stone have been added between the ground and second floors; all the inner lobbies have been enlarged; three additional rows of lobbies are found in the balcony, making eight rows in all; the area of the parquette—which was excessive—has been reduced; twenty-eight proscenium boxes occupy the space formerly allotted to but twelve; the horse-shoe shape of the several tiers has been rounded into a semicircle; the auditorium is inclosed within brick walls sixteen inches thick; the heating apparatus is placed under the sidewalk; the number of artists' rooms has been doubled—likewise the area of the supper-rooms for ball purposes; and, finally, the interior decorations, which are far more costly than before, will be brilliantly exhibited by means of a huge chandelier, depending from the ceiling and absorbing gas from two hundred and fifty burners. The cost of rebuilding the establishment is $300,000. Valuing the ground at $150,000 (it is owned by the stockholders) and the foundations and walls which were not renewed, at $50,000, the total worth of the property may be estimated at half a million of dollars. The Superintendent of the Bureau for the Inspection of Buildings, and the Board of Architects, pronounce the edifice thoroughly substantial, and adapted to the requirements which it is designed to meet. The public will soon have an opportunity of deciding on the point. The seating capacity is estimated at 2,300 persons, and it is claimed that every seat will command a good view of the stage. The stage itself remains unaltered in its dimensions. Mr. GALTO supplies the scenery—much of which is already in readiness. The frescoes are by Signor GARIBALDI.

The Grand Charity Concert, under the patronage of the New-York Ladies' Southern Relief Association, took place on Saturday evening at Irving Hall. Everything was worthy of the occasion, except the weather, which was pitiless. Notwithstanding the latter drawback, the attendance was very large. It did not, we are happy to hear, represent the full sale of tickets, although had it done so there would have been a large surplus for the fund. As it is, the return will be in the highest degree liberal. All the artists, with the exception of the orchestra, volun

WASHINGTON.

The Military Reconstruction Bill in the Senate—Its Probable Reception in The House—The President and the Execution of the Laws—Collector Smythe and the Congressional Committee's Testimony—Mr. Wentworth's Committee of Investigation.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The course in the Senate of the Military Reconstruction Bill, as it is called, but a more proper name for which would be a Bill to Establish Martial Law, has been even more remarkable than was its course in the House. The debate in the Senate commenced on Thursday afternoon. The session of Friday was prolonged until three o'clock Saturday morning, and the sitting of Saturday last until broad daylight this Sunday morning, before a definite conclusion was reached. In the early part of the debate Messrs. SUMNER, HOWARD, WADE and others manifested a desire to push the bill through without amendment; but in this they met with strong opposition from Messrs. STEWART, FESSENDEN, HENDERSON and LANE, who favored the Blaine amendment, offered but defeated in the House. REVERDY JOHNSON and GARRETT DAVIS likewise astonished the extreme Radicals by announcing that though they should vote against the bill in any shape, yet they deemed it their duty to render it as unobjectionable as possible, and would therefore vote for the Blaine amendment. Thus the contest went on until the close of the session on Saturday morning. Innumerable amendments were offered, all partaking of the character of that known as Mr. BLAINE's. But no proposition was distinct enough to command the assent of the majority, and the result was that at the hour of adjournment yesterday morning the Republican members agreed to meet in caucus, and endeavor to settle upon some proposition that should be put through. The caucus, however, appointed a committee of seven to prepare a measure and report at the evening session. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Fessenden, Sumner, Trumbull, Sherman, Harris, Howard and Frelinghuysen. The afternoon and evening sessions up to 11:30 P. M. were occupied almost entirely by Messrs. DOOLITTLE, SAULSBURY and DAVIS in long speeches against the bill generally. At this hour Senator SHERMAN submitted the proposition as agreed upon in committe, and reported in full elsewhere. Debate followed on this measure, and various proposed amendments, until 6:30 A. M., when it passed substantially as offered by Mr. SHERMAN. The House Military Bill was taken as a basis, and several important changes were made, the principal of which is that it directs the President to assign the military commanders to the several districts instead of Gen. GRANT, and strikes out the provision which prohibited Federal Courts from issuing writs of *habeas corpus*. A provision was also added in the Senate, which requires the approval of the President upon all death sentences of military tribunals. The Blaine amendment substantially, is then added as a last section, which completes the bill. As it stands, it is much better than any one had hoped for, but it still has a dangerous gauntlet to run in the House. It will be acceptable to a large majority of the Republicans, but I learn to-night that Messrs. STEVENS and BOUTWELL, and perhaps a few others of the extreme men are opposed to it. In addition to this the very close calculation has been made to-day, that in order to pass any bill over the President's veto it must reach him before 12 o'clock Tuesday night, the 19th inst. It is the intention to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table immediately after the morning hour to-morrow, and to reach this bill and pass it. But it is reported that the Democrats are organizing for a fillibustering contest to defeat action on the bill, and that having but thirty-six hours to maintain the fight, they think they can succeed. If they do, they will only transfer the contest to the Fortieth Congress.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

In answer to the resolutions of Congress, requiring a report of the instances, if any, in which the President has failed to execute the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, a report has been prepared by the Attorney-General, and will be sent to Congress, probably to-morrow. The report shows that in no instance has the President failed to execute the law in accordance with its terms. In this connection it may be stated that there is in circulation a rumor that Mr. JOHNSON will refuse to execute the Military Government Bill for the South and the Louisiana Bill, should they be enacted into the form of law by Congress. On excellent authority I can say that this rumor is without foundation in fact, and that the Executive action as to these laws will be the same as that which has been observed with regard to all acts passed by Congress during Mr. JOHNSON's official term. They will be treated as valid laws until decided to be unconstitutional and void by the proper tribunal.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Collector SMYTHE testified on Friday before Mr. HULBURD's Committee regarding the evidence which fell into his hands. He says he was first approached by a woman—now believed to be a sister of the stenographer—who told him that there was important evidence affecting him before that Committee, and that he could possess the same for fifty dollars. He says he declined to talk about or consider the matter in any way whatever. Subsequently, about Christmas, the same woman came to him and presented a roll of evidence, on which was marked fifteen dollars, with the remark that it materially affected him, and he could have it for that sum. He says he then accepted the offer, and in so doing was entirely unaware that he was violating any of the rules of the Committee, or of the House of Representatives. He also stated that he was cognizant of other parties who had been in possession of considerable portions of the evidence.

MR. WENTWORTH'S INVESTIGATION.

That the public may understand to what foolish extremes some members of Congress are now pushing their so-called Radicalism, I submit the following account, taken from the *Globe* official report of Long JOHN WENTWORTH's attempted arraignment yesterday of certain members, who he believes are engaged in ascertaining whether there is any truth in the oft-repeated statements that the President is willing to make concessions in order to reach a point where he can act with the majority in Congress. This is all that any member has done, and those that have been engaged in it are among the most unimpeachable Republicans in the House or in the party. The attention of the tax-burdened people of the country is invited to the fact that an hour and a half was yesterday consumed at this important period of the session with these senseless and bigoted proceedings, as will be seen by the vote on Mr. MCRUER's amendment to make Long JOHN a committee of one to prosecute his own investigations. A majority of the House really regarded the whole thing as a farce. But the members supposed to be implicated, knowing that if the thing was prosecuted it would turn out worse than a farce, voted for the adoption of the resolution on the final vote, and the investigation was ordered. Messrs. WENTWORTH, WARD of New-York, and GLOSSBRENNER of Pennsylvania, were appointed the Committee. The Chicago elephant, whose official existence will be snuffed out two weeks hence, will probably seek to go out with a grand flourish. But the brains and sense being all in his colleagues on the tail of the Committee, those who can't swim don't stand in much danger.

Mr. WENTWORTH—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege, involving as I believe, the honor, purity and independence of this House. Should the Speaker concur with me that it is a question of privilege, which I shall present in the form of a preamble and resolution, at this late hour of the session I will make no remarks, but simply ask the Clerk to read what I have sent to his desk. When he has done so, I shall call the previous question.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas, The President of the United States has been impeached by a member of this House, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the Committee upon the Judiciary has been instructed to examine into the facts upon which said impeachment was based, with power to send for persons and papers, and report them to this House in order, if the facts so warrant, that the President may be arraigned for trial thereon by the Senate; and

Whereas, While the Committee upon the Judiciary are examining witnesses with reference to said high crimes and misdemeanors of which the President has been impeached, with a view of making a report to this House for its disinterested action, it has for some time been rumored, and has at last been asserted in public newspapers, that certain members of this House, who are bound to act impartially upon the report of said Committee when presented, are now holding and have been for some time holding private meetings with a view to a corrupt bargain, whereby, in violation of their oaths, they have pledged and are pledging themselves in advance to act adversely to said report, if unfavorable to the President, and also to act adversely to certain other measures pending before this House, to which they have been heretofore favorable, provided the President himself will do certain things to which he has heretofore declared himself hostile, and refrain from doing certain things to which he has heretofore declared himself favorable; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any such meetings have been held for any such corrupt purposes; what members of this House have attended the same; what persons beside members of Congress have attended them; what persons have carried communications from those members to the President, and from the President to them, and what has been the nature of such communications; and also that said Committee report at the earliest practicable day the result of their inquiries; and that they also report such resolutions for the action of the House as they may deem necessary for the preservation of its honor and independence.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I would inquire of the Chair how this resolution came before the House?

The Speaker—The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WENTWORTH) presents it as a question of privilege. The Chair will rule upon the question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I ask the gentleman to allow me to move an amendment.

The Speaker—The Chair will first rule whether this involves a question of privilege.

Mr. WENTWORTH—The Chair will notice that the charge involved is that of "corrupt combinations" on the part of certain members of this House.

The Speaker—The Chair will first rule upon the question of privilege. The Chair rules that this is unquestionably a question of privilege. The resolution states that it is rumored that certain members of this House have been guilty of corrupt bargaining, acting in violation of their oaths, and that they have changed their views from corrupt motives. Although the resolution states that "it is rumored," still when a member rises in his seat and states that it is so rumored, and introduces a resolution for an inquiry into the facts involved, he of course makes himself the responsible author of the charge. The Chair, therefore, decides that it is a question of privilege.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I call the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman yield to me for a moment?

Mr. WENTWORTH—I cannot yield; it is too late in the session for debate.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—I do not desire to debate. I merely want to move an amendment, so as to include any members on the other side who may have held meetings and made corrupt bargains for the purpose of bringing about the impeachment of the President. (Loud cries of "Order," "order.")

The Speaker—No debate is in order pending the call for the previous question.

The question was taken upon seconding the previous question, and upon a division the yeas were 44 and the nays 21—no quorum voting.

Tellers were ordered, and Mr. WENTWORTH and Mr. ELDRIDGE were appointed. The House again divided, and the tellers reported that there were yeas 75—nays not counted.

So the previous question was seconded.

The question was upon ordering the main question to be now put.

Mr. HILL—I move to lay the preamble and resolution on the table.

Mr. WENTWORTH—Upon that motion I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MAYNARD—I would ask the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WENTWORTH) if he repudiates the principle that

> "While the lamp holds out to burn
> The vilest sinner may return?" [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL—For the purpose of saving time, as the motion to lay on the table may not prevail, I will withdraw the motion to lay on the table and allow the vote to be taken directly on the adoption of the preamble and resolution.

The question recurred: Shall the main question be now put?

Mr. ANCONA—I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered. The main question was ordered, which was upon agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ANCONA—I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken and it was decided in the affirmative; yeas 80, nays 40; not voting 70, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Baxter, Benjamin, Blaine, Blow, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Reader W. Clarke, Sidney Clarke, Cobb, Cook, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Deming, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Grinnell, Abner C. Harding, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Holmes, John H. Hubbard, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelley, Laflin, Latham, George V. Lawrence, William Lawrence, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, McClurg, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moulton, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Plants, Price, William H. Randall, John H. Rice, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Robert T. Van Horn, Hamilton Ward, Warner, William B. Washburn, Welker, Wentworth, James F. Wilson, Stephen F. Wilson, Windom—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, *Delos R. Ashley*, Baker, *Baldwin*, Bergen, *Bidwell*, *Boutwell*, Campbell, Cooper, Dawson, *Defrees*, Eldridge, *Farquhar*, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, *Griswold*, Aaron Harding, *Hawkins*, *Henderson*, *Hill*, Hise, Edwin N. Hubbell, Humphrey, *Jencks*, *Kerr*, *Maynard*, *McIndoe*, *McRuer*, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Samuel J. Randall, Ritter, Stilwell, Stokes, Taber, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Andrew H. Ward, Winfield—40.

Republicans in the negative in Italics.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I move to reconsider the vote just taken; and also move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—I appeal to the gentleman to hear a suggestion before the question is taken on laying on the table the motion to reconsider.

Mr. WENTWORTH—In consequence of the pressure of business, the Tariff Bill, the Internal Revenue Bill, &c., I have pledged myself to members around me to consume as little time as possible with this question. There remain only three days of the session this side of the President's veto.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—Then I will address an inquiry to the Chair. If the motion to reconsider should not be laid on the table, but adopted, will it not be in order to amend the resolution so as to provide for an inquiry by a select committee instead of the Judiciary Committee?

The Speaker—That would be in order.

Mr. WENTWORTH—The Judiciary Committee have charge of this whole subject.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—We have no charge of this subject, and it would be impossible for us to attend to it. I hope that the motion to reconsider will not be laid on the table. Let us have a select committee, with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WENTWORTH) as Chairman.

On the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider, there were yeas 30, nays 50—no quorum voting.

The Speaker, under the rule, ordered tellers, and appointed Mr. SPALDING and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. The House divided, and the tellers reported yeas 29, nays 71. So the motion to reconsider was not laid on the table. The motion to reconsider was then agreed to. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—I move to amend the resolution by striking out "the Committee on the Judiciary," and inserting "a Select Committee of three."

Mr. HILL, (sarcastically, and with laughter all over the House,) and others—Say one.

Mr. MCRUER—I move to amend the amendment by striking out "three" and inserting "one."

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—I demand the previous question.

Mr. FARQUHAR—I move that the resolution, with the pending amendments, be laid on the table.

The motion of Mr. FARQUHAR was not agreed to. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered. On agreeing to Mr. MCRUER's amendment to the amendment, there were—Yeas 78, nays 30.

Mr. COBB—I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question was taken, and it was decided in the negative—Yeas 64, nays 69, not voting 57. So Mr. MCRUER's amendment to the amendment was rejected. The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, and it was agreed to. The preamble and resolutions as amended were adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—I desire to say that in moving the amendment, I did not intend to have myself put upon this Special Committee, but for the purpose of relieving my committee and myself from this additional labor.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I move that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

The Speaker subsequently announced the appointment of Messrs. WENTWORTH, WARD, of New-York, and GLOSSBRENNER to constitute the Select Committee.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill is still under consideration in the Ways and Means Committee, with no chance of being reported before the middle of the week. It lost several votes yesterday by the striking out of the provision allowing a draw back of duty upon materials entering into ship-building.

THE DUNDERBERG.

M. W. H. WEBB, the designer and constructor of the iron-clad screw ram *Dunderberg*, having had an opportunity to dispose of her to a foreign Government, at a price very far in advance of the original contract, sought to be relieved from his contract with the Navy Department, but the Government refused to grant the release, upon the grounds that the *Dunderberg* being the most formidable engine of war ever constructed, should not be allowed to pass from the control of this Government. Mr. WEBB, in consequence, requests Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Board of Naval Officers to fix a valuation upon her, and pay to him the sum so fixed, and, in order to test the qualities of the ship, proposes to make a trial trip at sea for two or three days, leaving New-York on Thursday next.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate by the President: GEORGE C. MCLEAN, Surveyor of Customs at Philadelphia; Gen. A. B. SMITH, of the One Hundred and Fiftieth United States Volunteers, Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; W. W. WILSON, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fourth District, Ohio; FRED. S. MCNEELY, Postmaster at Trenton, N. J.; HENRY D. W. SHERMAN, Assessor Fifth District, Indiana.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

It is reported that a new Director of the Bureau of Statistics is to be appointed in a few days to succeed the present incumbent DELMAR.

A FALSE REPORT.

A statement in one of the papers that the Cabinet, on Friday last, considered the proposition to adopt the Constitutional Amendment and negro suffrage as a basis of settlement between Congress and the Executive, and that the President rejected the proposition, is utterly untrue. The matter was not considered in Cabinet.

The Night Session of the Senate—The Blaine Amendment—The Texas Suits Against Secretary McCulloch—Death of Prof. Bache.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 17.

The Senate galleries, which were crowded in the early part of last evening, contained but few occupants, either white or colored, at midnight. Senators SAULSBURY and DAVIS had nearly up to this time, and for four hours and a half, severally occupied the floor, making speeches. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the Senate commenced voting on various amendments, and before the final question was taken Senator COWAN, following the example of Senators DOOLITTLE, SAULSBURY and DAVIS, earnestly expressed his views against the proposed legislation. A number of the Senators, who were either unaccustomed to late hours or wearied with such a long session, repaired to the sofas and soon fell asleep. Their repose, however, was disturbed whenever a vote was to be taken on a pending amendment. All of the Senators were evidently fatigued with the legislative proceedings, and some of them went home before the main question on the bill was reached, namely, at 6:30 this morning. Deducting the two hours and a half for recess, the Senate was in session sixteen hours. The bill will be acted on in the House to-morrow. It is rumored that the Republicans will, before the meeting of that body, hold a caucus in relation to it.

THE BLAINE AMENDMENT.

The Congressional report of Saturday night's proceedings speaks of the Blaine amendment being rejected by the Senate. This may give an incorrect impression. Though rejected in the form in which it was first moved in the Senate, it was substantially adopted, as the fifth section of the substitute offered by Mr. SHERMAN, and passed by the Senate. The origin of that substitute was as follows: When the Senate adjourned after the Friday night session with the Blaine amendment pending, the Republican Senators called a caucus to meet at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning to agree upon a common basis, if possible. At this caucus the whole subject was referred to a Committee of Seven Senators, viz.: FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, SUMNER, HOWARD, SHERMAN, HARRIS and FRELINGHUYSEN. The Committee was at work most of Saturday afternoon, and finally agreed upon the bill which Senator SHERMAN offered as a substitute at the Saturday evening session, and which was adopted after the whole night's discussion. The last section of the substitute is simply the Blaine amendment somewhat changed in phraseology, but covering just the same points.

THE TEXAS SUITS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

GEORGE TAYLOR, R. J. BRENT and R. S. MERRICK, attorneys for the State of Texas, have commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against WHITE CHILES HARDENBERGH and others, holders of about $100,000 worth of five per cent. Texas Indemnity Bonds, to enjoin the collection and recover the said bonds, and as this supersedes the action recently entered in the Supreme Court of this District, the suit against the Secretary of the Treasury in the premises has been withdrawn. The allegation in the brief is that these bonds were improperly obtained from the Military Board in the State of Texas during the rebellion, contrary to law and against the statutes of the Federal Government, and the consideration also for the said bonds having wholly failed. A copy of the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court has been served upon the Secretary of the Treasury, as notice of the pendency of the action, which, in effect, suspends the payment of the bonds by him pending the legal proceedings. Apart from the pecuniary interests involved, the question is presented as to the rights of Texas as a State in the Union, and also as to her powers as a State during the late rebellion.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT BACHE.

The friends of Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, learned with deep regret to-day of his death this morning at Newport, R. I., from softening of the brain.

PRIVATE CLAIM AGAINST THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. R. A. PARRISH, of Philadelphia, has petitioned the House of Representatives, asking its intervention in a case of alleged spoliation by the French Government, amounting to 15,000,000 of francs. The claim rests upon the personal parole of the Emperor, given to the petitioner at an extraordinary audience appointed for the purpose, and was to have been embodied in a treaty of which, together with all his other interests, he says he has been fraudulently deprived. The sum above named was promised for the claimants demonstration of auriferous territory, similar to that of California, since conquered and annexed to France, situated on the Kong Mountains of Africa on the west coast, and from which the Government of France has already derived great mineral wealth, her gold coinage for many years since then, having attained the unprecedented sum of more than $100,000,000 annually.

ANTICIPATED ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

From present indications there will be serious resistance in the House to-morrow, to the passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill as amended by the Senate. The leading amendments are: First, giving to the President the assignment of the Commanders of the Southern Military Districts, instead of giving it to the General of the army. Second, striking out the section which prohibited the United States Courts issuing writs of *habeas corpus* on petition in favor of any one arrested in the rebel States, and, third, adding the Blaine amendment, which was originally offered in the House and defeated. To the first two amendments it is quite probable the House may assent, but it is confidently asserted to-night, that Messrs. STEVENS and BOUTWELL will carry enough Republicans united with the Democrats, to defeat the Blaine amendment, and in this event, the whole measure will probably be lost, as it is believed the Senate will not pass it without that amendment. These views have been expressed by several leading Republican Representatives.

MR. BOTTS' PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

JOHN M. BOTTS has prepared a bill declaring the Southern State Governments null and void, and providing for their reconstruction. It is said it will be presented to Congress to-morrow, having already been submitted to several Republican members of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society was held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The galleries were not only densely crowded, but many persons were unable to obtain even standing room inside, and therefore remained at the doors. The seats on the floor were occupied by members of Congress and others accompanied by ladies.

Senator WILSON presided. In opening the meeting he said several Senators and Representatives, mindful of the numerous evils and sorrows of intemperance, had formed a society in which they had pledged each to the other and all to the country to put away from them forever the intoxicating cup and to commit themselves and all they were to the holy cause of temperance. He spoke at some length in furtherance of the cause, expressing the hope that they humbly trusted that in the providence of Almighty God, they might contribute to arrest the evils of [illegible] a nation.

Representative PRICE, of Iowa, an old advocate of temperance, made the next speech, in the course of which he said that during his experience of twenty-five years in the cause of temperance he had never witnessed a scene like that before him, of so much brilliancy and so full of interest.

Representative MCKEE said he was not a recent convert to the cause, and eloquently argued that the only safeguard against intemperance was the signing and adhering to the pledge. The remarks of both these gentlemen were frequently interrupted by applause.

Senator WILSON next introduced in complimentary terms Senator YATES, of Illinois. When the latter gentleman took the stand he was heartily greeted by the audience. He said he had signed the pledge for good, and had made his covenant with God some two months ago. The able, eloquent and noble Senator from Massachusetts, in the kindness and goodness of his big heart, came to him and said, "Governor, I want you to sign a call for a temperance meeting." "With all my heart," said Yates; but the temperance meeting did not take place. Mr. YATES then said to Mr. WILSON that he was tired of waiting when his friend furnished him with the pledge. He read it carefully, and when he signed it he raised himself to his full height, for he was free. [Applause.] He took no pride for having been addicted to ardent spirits. [Laughter.] Although he had considered himself a moderate drinker, it was published throughout the land that he was a drunkard. There was some truth and error, too, in this. He had a failing when drunk of letting everybody know it. His speeches were not frequent, but long and loud. [Laughter.] The prairie did not furnish room enough for him when he made a forward movement. [Renewed laughter.] The great Commonwealth of Illinois had for twenty-five years honored him in all public positions, and he had now promised that State and all who loved him that he would never more touch, taste, or handle the unclean thing. He intended to fight it out on that line to the last hour of his existence. He would to-night as soon think of drinking fire, as whisky, for the latter was hell and damnation. He was as proud of having taken the pledge as he was of his wife and children, and this was the strongest expression he could make as to his sincerity. He spoke of the evils of intemperance, and in conclusion read a cheering and joyous letter from his wife in response to the good news that he had signed the pledge, which moved many in the audience to tears. When he was about to leave the stand a basket of flowers was presented to him by a friend. Senator YATES was applauded as he returned to his seat.

Representatives DODGE, of New-York, and WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, next severally addressed the meeting, and their remarks were also welcomed by applause. While the former was speaking about the pledge which had been signed, various persons called for the reading of the names, and they were given by him, both Senators and Representatives, as follows: Messrs. Wilson, of Massachusetts; Yates, Willey, Pomeroy, Ross, of Kansas; Morrill of Maine, Cragin, Colfax, Price, Plants, Perham, Grinnell, Washburn of Massachusetts, Terry, Windom, Cook, Delano, Patterson, Holmes, Wentworth, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Newell, McKee, Hubbard, Lynch, Rice of Maine, Lawrence of Ohio, Henderson of Oregon, Dawes, Julian, Barker, Van Aernam, Hubbard of Connecticut, Alley, Cobb, Sawyer, Woodbridge, Upson, Higby, McRuer, Ames and Dodge.

Senator WILSON said Mr. DODGE had left out the name of THADDEUS STEVENS. [Applause.] Mr. STEVENS had not for thirty years drank a drop of intoxicating liquor.

Ten girls from the House of Little Wanderers, of New-York, in charge of Mr. VAN METER, had entered the hall, and having been arranged at the Clerk's desk, sang in plaintive and affective style several songs, including "Father, Come Home." The audience signified their approbation with the vocal performance, by repeated applauses.

Senator WILSON introduced Speaker COLFAX to the meeting as one who discharged the duties of the chair with so much honor to himself and satisfaction to the House, and expressed the hope that the temperance example of Mr. COLFAX would be followed by all the members of the House.

Speaker COLFAX, in his remarks, said his devotion to the cause dated further back than any written pledge. About thirty years ago, when he witnessed the death of a companion from *delirium tremens*, he resolved that he would never follow in the road of a drunkard. He eloquently admonished the young of the great evil, and said that in the course of his twelve years of legislative service, there had never been less of intoxication than now in Congress. His remarks were much applauded.

Representative GRINNELL, of Iowa, showed that that State had taken the lead of all others in the cause of temperance.

Representative PATTERSON made the closing speech.

These gentlemen received great applause.

The proceedings were closed with singing by the children from New-York.

Parties in Congress—Obstacles to Judicious Action.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 15.

If there was a little more real patriotism and common sense here in all quarters, there is reason to believe that the present Congress might yet complete a plan of reorganization which would have the approval of the country and the consent of the President. It is possible that this may yet be done, but there are some formidable difficulties in the way.

In the first place, the Republicans are by no means united. *A part of them, in both Houses, do not really desire to complete any practical measure of reconstruction.* They mean to keep the Southern States out as long as they can, to treat them as harshly as possible, *to force through Congress measures which shall increase instead of diminishing the divergence between the President and Congress.* These men oppose the Blaine amendment to the Military Bill, and insist on the passage of the Military Bill alone.

Their course would be less important—for they are not very numerous—were it not that in a measure like this the Democrats vote with them. On Wednesday, for instance, the House would have adopted the Blaine amendment had it not been that the extremists among the Republicans and all the Democrats united to kill it; and so far as they were able the Democrats thus helped to fix upon the Southern States a measure which is repugnant to the mass of the Republicans here, and which cannot, unless accompanied with some amendment like Mr. BLAINE's or Mr. BINGHAM's, properly be called a measure of reconstruction.

The violent and extreme Republicans in both Houses exercise an influence disproportioned to their numbers, by reason of their virulence and intolerance. They denounce as copperhead every Republican who offers to differ from them, and exercise really a system of terrorism which has broken down the independent judgment of very many, and makes some of the ablest men in the House and Senate so anxious to avoid their proscription that they are silent, or acquiescent in measures which their judgment condemns.

Moreover, the lack of confidence in the President helps the extremists. Men fear that he does not mean to agree with any practical scheme; they suspect that he is only fostering a breach in the Republican ranks. Moreover, there is really no good reason yet to be certain that Mr. JOHNSON will give his support to a bill of the nature of the Blaine amendment. The impression—gained from men who are believed to have spoken freely with him—is that he hesitates about general suffrage, and still entertains the idea of limited suffrage, an educational or property qualifications, which would substantially disfranchise the blacks. There was a time when this would have been gladly accepted by Congress and the country, but that time has gone by, for the present.

The sense of the ablest Republicans in both Houses now is that it *would be wise to pass the Military Bill with the Blaine amendment*, and put upon the President the responsibility of vetoing or opposing it. There is no doubt that if this is done, and if the President should veto the bill thus passed, this would greatly increase the strength of the impeachment party, which, for the present, is not really strong. Some of the ablest men in both Houses, who now resist the impeachment movement, feel that if Mr. JOHNSON should prove himself so impracticable and determined to oppose a fair and just mode of settlement they will no longer hold back.

On the whole, there is reason to hope that Congress and the President will come together amicably yet on the Military Bill, with the Blaine amendment. The measure gains strength here the more it is considered. Its strong points are, that it is a definite plan of settlement. It says to the Southern States: Do this and you shall be saved; do this, which is only equal justice, and you shall be admitted to Congress and relieved from military rule; refuse, and you will be ruled by the military power until you do.

It is held for certain here that the clause of the Military Bill districting the Southern States and ordering the General of the army to appoint officers, does not offend the President, who knows, what the framers and supporters of the measure acknowledge also, that it does not and cannot take away from the President any power as Commander-in-Chief which he constitutionally possesses, and that it is not meant to do so. Nevertheless, it is very desirable, but unlikely, that this part of the bill will be changed.

X. Y. Z.

Executive Pardons in Virginia.

GOV. PEIRPONT, of Virginia, has in compliance with a requirement of the State Constitution, transmitted to the Legislature a list of the pardons and reprieves issued by him during the past year, and his reasons therefor. From this report it appears that of the persons pardoned seventy were white and twenty were colored. There were one commutation of the penalty of death to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, two reprieves and twenty-one pardons in cases of misdemeanor, the rest being for crimes and offences of a higher grade. The Governor states that while he had observed in former times that juries were inclined to give a prisoner the benefit of every reasonable doubt, and the tendency was to acquit, his present observation is that in a majority of cases the contrary disposition prevails. This he ascribes to the influence of the late war, in which "little respect was paid to private rights, either by officials or private individuals." He says:

"We have had an unprecedented number of convictions, most of them for petty offences, there being only two convictions for murder during the past year. It is in the cases of these petty offences principally that appeals have been made. I have deemed it my duty to examine, with all the care that I could, into the character of these offences, and to pardon only in such cases as I deemed meritorious. Whoever is called on to exercise the pardoning power frequently finds himself in most trying circumstances if he desires to do right. No executive can always give a satisfactory reason on paper for his action in many of these cases, while he acts under a sense of justice and has a heart to feel. Great complaint has been made through the Press of the State on account of the number of pardons granted. I have seen a number of instances where the editors of these papers have undertaken to assign the reasons for pardons. I have never as yet, in a single instance, seen the true reason assigned, even when that reason was adverted upon the papers to which their reporters had access; and I am satisfied that it has been no part of the object of the Press to give true information to the country upon the subject. Efforts have been made through the Press to induce the public to believe that I was only exercising executive clemency toward colored convicts, when the fact is that the colored convicts pardoned are not in the proportion of one to three to the white persons pardoned.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

The Recent Outrages in Rensselaer County.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday contains further particulars of the attempt, by three or four ruffians, to rob Mr. HERRINGTON, a respectable farmer, at Hoosick Corners, Rensselaer County, on Wednesday evening. The *Times* says: Mr. and Mrs. HERRINGTON are both old and infirm, and were alone in the house, half a mile from any neighbors. The robbers went at their work with the most astonishing coolness, and evinced a heartless degree of brutality. During the struggle between Mr. HERRINGTON and the leader of the burglars, the latter fired at him with his pistol, but missed his mark. It seems a wonder that Mr. HERRINGTON was not killed outright by the fearful blows inflicted upon his head. Mrs. HERRINGTON at once escaped from the house, but was followed by one of the ruffians and compelled to return. After the two had been gagged, the burglars demolished the furniture, and reduced the house to a chaotic state ere they left it. They secured about $50 in money, a watch, all the silver which the house contained, and quite a quantity of clothing.

Valuable Tide Tables.

We have received from the Coast Survey Office two pamphlets of great importance to mariners. The accompanying note will best explain their character:

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying tide tables, published by this Office, give the time of high water and its rise for every day of the present year at the principal ports of the United States. It is intended to continue this publication annually, as is done by the French and English Governments for their ports.

Regular observations continued for many years at the different ports are requisite for predicting the tides, and the data for these valuable tables have been accumulating for years under the direction of Prof. A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, to whose personal studies the country is greatly indebted for the reliable character of their results.

Such tables are, in their utility, hardly second to the charts by which the mariner guides his way into the ports. No vessel should be without them, and like the *Nautical Almanac*, they are sold to the public for the mere cost of publication.

Yours respectfully, J. E. HILYARD,
Assistant in Charge.

Foreign Missions.

Last evening, at the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, services were held favoring the encouragement of foreign missions.

Rev. Mr. KELLOGG, the first speaker, reviewed the subject of foreign missions, and drew the attention of the congregation to the importance of sustaining the institution already established in Philadelphia. It was in need of the assistance of the public, and efforts should be made at once to assist them in a pecuniary way. The reverend gentleman then referred to the immense deal of good likely to follow as the result of such an enterprise, and closed by urging upon his hearers to do all in their power to forward the movement.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. J. C. SMITH, who pleaded in eloquent terms for the support of the object in view, and gave some interesting facts connected with the Mission. Nineteen young men are already enrolled in the list of those who are seeking religious honors, and it is to be hoped that the number will be largely increased within a short time.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Sprague, Washington, and Capt. Watson, Liverpool, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Judge Geo. A. Buskirk, Indiana; Hon. Julius Morina, Buffalo; Gen. J. J. Peck, Syracuse; Gen. Grishem, New-Albany, and Hon. Aug. Brandagre, Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Corentry, Thirteenth Regiment British Army; Capt. Gardner, Second West India (British) Regiment, and Dr. Mitchemon, British Navy, are at the Brevoort House. Gov. Price, New-Jersey; Hon. H. W. Corbett, Oregon, and Gen. G. L. Andrews, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—About 12 o'clock yesterday, a fire broke out on the second floor of the unoccupied building, No. 152 Canal-street, on the corner of Elm-street, formerly occupied by JOHN HORTON, gas-fitter, and which was seriously damaged at the Walker-street fire. The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any great damage was done, the loss not being over $200. The building belongs to the Jay estate, and is insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from recent operations of the plumbers at work in the building.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Mrs. MARY KOSTER, 29 years of age, was engaged on Saturday afternoon in hanging out clothes from the platform in the rear of No. 191 Cherry-street, the line suddenly broke and precipitated her to the pavement beneath, a distance of 25 feet. She was picked up in an insensible condition, and so remained until near midnight, when death ensued. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland.

PETTY THEFTS.—During Saturday evening a sneak thief entered the hallway of the residence of Mr. M. REINHARDT, No. 217 Stanton-street, while the inmates were at supper, and stole $100 worth of clothing from the rack....At 9:30 o'clock another thief entered Mr. GEORGE LAW's residence, No. 87 Cannon-street, during the temporary absence of the family, who left the hall door open, and carried off $200 worth of wearing apparel.

KEROSENE OIL LAMP EXPLOSION.—At 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night a kerosene oil lamp exploded in the room of Mrs. CONWAY, on the fourth floor of the tenement building in rear of No. 37 Cherry-street, resulting in her little daughter being seriously injured and the furniture being set on fire. The flames were extinguished by Officer HEAPS, of the Fourth Precinct, before any serious damage being occasioned.

THE CHAMPION SINGLE OARS RACE.—Final arrangements have been made for the five-mile single-oar race between BROWN and HAMMILL, to come off at Pittsburgh in May next. The stakes are $1,000, and the contest is for the championship of the United States.

JOHN P. GAW ASSOCIATION BALL.—The eleventh annual invitation ball of the John P. Gaw Association will be held on Wednesday evening, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The occasion promises to be a very brilliant one.

SOUTHERN RELIEF COMMISSION.—The receipts of the Southern Relief Commission amount to $31,000.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Constable MCLAUGHLIN, of Justice BUCKLEY's Court, arrested THOMAS VICTORY on Saturday, on the complaint of JAMES SMITH, who charges him with highway robbery. As alleged, the accused, with another person, (name unknown,) attacked SMITH in Hamilton-avenue, near the Ferry, one night about a week since, and robbed him of all the money he had. The accused was held to bail by Justice BUCKLEY. The examination is to take place on Saturday, the 23d inst.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—A convention of delegates from the different Father Matthew Temperance Societies, was held at their headquarters in Atlantic-street yesterday, when arrangements were made to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. The Convention concluded to join the other Irish associations of Brooklyn in the parade, which this year will be independent of New-York.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MONDAY, FEB. 18.—Nos. 39, 89, 108, 47, 109, 110, 1, 22, 7, 28, 46, 63, 64, 45, 67.

The Merchants' Union Express Company—A Stockholder (?) in Pursuit of Knowledge Answered.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

To "A Stockholder:"

Permit me to ask a few questions:

If you are really "a stockholder," why address a communication through the public prints to an Executive Board, when the letter sent direct to the office, in Auburn, would have resulted in a reply?

If a stockholder, and not interested in competing companies, why go to the public with insinuations, quibbles and misstatements, that in part have been replied to, when application to the head office, or even the Trustees in this city, would have given satisfactory replies?

If "a stockholder," and not blind to the interests of the company and its success, can you not see in the circular referred to an answer to many of your objections?

Stockholders generally use their influence for, not against, the company they may choose to invest in, and is it not a little strange that you, as "a stockholder," have learned the very arguments, objections, quibbles and insinuations used by the old companies?

Does "A Stockholder" know that among honorable men, it is considered unfair to use as an argument mere rumors respecting men or corporations, and [illegible] when, as he does, in asserting "it has been alleged, and is by some stockholders believed, that a portion of the capital stock has been assigned to various parties *as fully* paid up, and for a nominal consideration," &c.?

If "A Stockholder" be thus permitted to assail a corporation established to accomplish a reform needed and demanded by the entire mercantile community, by baseless questions manufactured for the occasion, from arguments of opposing companies, then I certainly would be justified in requesting an explanation as to why there is so great a decline in the price of stock in the old Companies. To-day Adams sells in New-York at 63, American 63, United States 57, while on the 1st October, the day we organized, they were from 75 to 90.

Now to the point. The Merchants' Union Express started with the expectation that about 20 per cent. would be all that was needed, and it would have been sufficient had the old companies submitted to legal rights—rights of interchange in business rights recognized and admitted. Their declaration forced either an abandonment of the enterprise or further calls, and the calls were made, not in haste, or with undue reflection, but after mature deliberation and consultation with the entire body of Trustees. Stockholders interested in shipments [illegible] old and competing companies [illegible] 10 per cent. rather than fail. [illegible] value of stock?

By the articles of association signed by all the subscribers, certain individuals—gentlemen of known integrity, wealth, position and influence, living in or near Auburn—were constituted the Executive Board, and the business intrusted to them. They had spent an entire year investigating matters connected with the business previous to making their plans public. Their plans were well matured and at once took hold of the leading mercantile minds as sound and practicable, and "A Stockholder" can rest assured that nothing has yet occurred to shake confidence in them.

The Company is in its incipient state, requiring the utmost skill in the executive officers, and every movement requires care and watchfulness. It would be fatal to the best interests of the Company to publish the proceedings of the Board, for it would be at once giving to the old companies the very information they desire, and which, through "A Stockholder," they would like to obtain. No Company, on its first organization, can mark a plan and rigidly adhere to it. From the very nature of all new organizations they must adapt themselves to circumstances as they arise, and no executive board of any corporation would be deemed sound or worthy of their trust that would publish abroad their movements, contracts, correspondence, &c., were it ever so desirable for their enemies to know it.

Would it be regarded a prudent move for officers of the Little Miami Railroad to publish the proceedings of each meeting of their Board, especially while questions of vital importance as to connections, outlay, purchases, &c., were pending? Most certainly not; and the minor details of management must be left just where they are—to a board composed of men believed to be honest. So too, with the Merchants' Union Executive Board. Is there a question of their honesty? Do they steal? Are they robbers? The true stockholders of the company desire to have their investments advance, as they must, to a fair premium. Would they think the best method to superinduce this for the directors to publish all their projected plans? When the movements of the Board, through a series of months, are aggregated and the practical effects are perceived, then "A Stockholder" will probably have revealed to him information which, if given to-day, would only increase the malignity of our competitors.

The President of the Company has already, in a published card, stated that no one had received a dollar of stock without the same payment as others, and the recent circular has stated that judicious investments had been made in real estate.

The calls of the Executive Board have, thus far, been responded to with a degree of unanimity that would surprise even "A Stockholder," and it is this that so troubles *his* friends.

The Merchants' Union Express Company, to-day, stands preeminently at the head, and is so regarded by merchants throughout the country. Obstacles have been overcome, (detention of freight on New-York Central Road, inadequate transportation, &c.,) and with the great through route over the Atlantic and Great Western Road, we shall have two of the best managed roads in the country.

The stockholders have determined (and so express themselves in person and by letter) to make a united effort this Spring, and thus maintain an institution so essentially their own.

Without waiting for consultation with the Central Office, I take pleasure in offering these statements for the consideration of "A Stockholder," with the assurance that a little observation on his part will convince him that we are doing more business than both the American and United States combined; and further, that before he lives to be six months older, he will, if "a stockholder," participate in the dividends of the Company.

TRUSTEE.

A REPORT TO THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH has received another distinction, which still further enhances the reputation of this renowned preparation from the numerous nostrums of the day, and places it in a position far above all the so-called health preservers.

After its introduction into the United States the President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON, appointed a Committee to report on this celebrated beverage, which is not only used in enormous quantities in Europe, but has also received the indorsement of many European scientific bodies. Mr. HOFF received from the Chairman of the Committee an invitation to assist at a meeting, and had the honor to give the members of the Academy full information as to the compound and mode of preparation. The Committee, the members of which had convinced themselves in their private practice of the efficacy of this remedy, received with approbation Mr. HOFF's explanations, particularly as to its virtues as a nutriment, appetizer and tonic, and as owing to its containing only a slight tinge of alcohol, is equally desirable for the sick and healthy.

Mr. HOFF has the satisfaction of knowing that the Committee consider his preparations of great value. On the 5th inst. the report adopted, which recommends HOFF's Malt Extract Beverage of Health to the profession, was read at a meeting of the Academy, and indorsed by many of the members present. Hence, American science agrees with European, which has declared that HOFF's Malt Extract Beverage of Health is highly serviceable, not only as an article of diet for convalescents, but also as a most excellent remedy for certain affections of the throat, stomach and bowels.—*Evening Express.*

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 25 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

From Mrs. Frank B. Morris.

I have used one of your machines *over five years.* It has never cost one cent for repairs, as it has never been out of order. Am more than satisfied with it; would not exchange it for any other kind. In my opinion the Willcox & Gibbs is the best machine for family sewing.—Letter of Mrs. Morris, dated Rockport, Penn., Jan. 28, 1867.—Advertisement.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

A Star on Fire.

The astronomers have discovered that one of the fixed stars is on fire. The star perfume of the world, PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, in the meantime pursues its course upward and onward, extinguishing one after another all its "will-o'-the-wisp rivals."

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar.—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Lockwood's Paper Collars and Envelopes. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD, 310 Broadway.

The new Weed Sewing Machines are now on exhibition, at their new store, No. 613 Broadway.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HOUGH—RANDALL.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bayonne, N. J., by Rev. D. Wells, CHARLES C. HOUGH, of Jersey City, to ADDIE, daughter of Erastus Randall, Esq.

STILLMAN—MOORE.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 14, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., of Washington, D. C., assisted by Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, of this City, Mr. OSCAR B. STILLMAN to Miss J. LIZZIE MOORE, daughter of Alfred Moore, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

AVERY.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, after a severe illness, ALPHEUS C., only child of Alpheus E. and Theresa M. Avery, aged 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, John W. Avery, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 93 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 15, JULIA M., wife of Augustus Bulkley, and daughter of Charles P. [illegible]

The funeral services will take place on Monday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Congregational Church. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. [illegible] 11¼ o'clock A. M., and return at [illegible] P. M.

BODLY.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, Mrs. ELIZABETH BODLY, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Thomas Bodly, Gerard-st., Melrose, N. Y., this day, (Monday,) at [illegible] o'clock.

BRINLEY.—At Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, EDWARD BRINLEY, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Monday, 18th inst., at [illegible] o'clock. Cars on New-Jersey Railroad leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 A. M., returning same evening.

BREESE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 16, CORNELIA, wife of Theodore F. Breese, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence, No. [illegible] Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Monday [illegible].

[illegible]

CHAMBERS.—On Thursday, Feb. 14, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. ISABELLA CHAMBERS [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Thompson-st., on Monday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CARMICHAEL.—On Friday morning, Feb. 15, JAMES CARMICHAEL, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 117 West 43d-st., Monday afternoon, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock.

CROW.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, JAMES HARRY, youngest son of James N. and Ida F. Crow, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Tuesday. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from 26th-st., at Mott Haven Depot.

EVANS.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, MARY, daughter of Wilson and Anne E. Evans, aged 3 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 128 Orchard-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 8 A. M. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment.

FRANKLIN.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sixth day evening, 15th inst., EMMA COGGESHALL, wife of WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Giles H. Coggeshall, at Bloomfield, on Third day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ A. M. Train leaves by Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9 A. M.; returning, leaves Bloomfield at 1:35 P. M.

GRENELLE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 16, at 5 A. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles K. Pratt, Hamilton-st., between Gates and Green avs., THOMAS GRENELLE, aged 77 years.

The funeral will take place at the above place on Monday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

HAYWARD.—On Friday evening, Feb. 15, after a long and severe illness, MARIA LOUISA, daughter of John K. Hayward, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 47 East 11th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

MIDDLETON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 16, of disease of the heart, JOHN MIDDLETON, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and immediate friends of deceased are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 126 Henry-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SANFORD.—On Friday, Feb. 15, at the residence of his son, Rev. A. K. Sanford, No. 272 West 24th-st., Rev. HAWLEY SANFORD, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends generally are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of F. A. Sanford, Redding Ridge, Conn., Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10:20 A. M.

SWEENY.—On Friday, Feb. 15, MARY SWEENY, widow of James Sweeny, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her sons, Peter B. and James M. Sweeny, and of her brother, Thomas J. Barr, are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 140 West 34th-st., on Monday, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., where a Requiem High Mass will be solemnized.

VAN DOORN.—Suddenly, at his late residence, New-Rochelle, on Friday, Feb. 15, PETER V. VAN DOORN, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, Wallace and Edwin, and sons-in-law, Albert Angell and Henry Krewoff, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 381 6th-av., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

WHEATON.—ALBERT AUGUSTUS WHEATON, youngest son of Rebecca Ann and Abel Wheaton, Jr., aged 6 years, 6 months and 16 days.

Funeral services will be held at the house of his parents, No. 93 West 27th-st., on Monday, the 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The body will be taken to East Chester, on Tuesday, the 19th, for interment, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

WOOD.—On Friday, Feb. 15, at the residence of his father, No. 254 West 49th-st., HARVEY D. WOOD, aged 29 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WARNER.—At his late residence, No. 203 West 43th-st., New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 16, after a severe and painful illness, EFFINGHAM H. WARNER, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. Alexander McLean and H. A. Hogel, are invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP WITH SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries, druggists and general dealers.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

Of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public and all affected with Lung diseases, that he will visit New-York for consultation EVERY TUESDAY, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Dr. SCHENCK's success in his specialty—Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.—has secured to him the confidence of the community everywhere. All advice free; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, his charge is $5. A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK's medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

ANNA E. DICKINSON

At the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.

For particulars see under head "Lectures and Meetings."

A.—BROOKS, NO. 575 BROADWAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
BOOTS FOR BOYS.
SHOES FOR BABIES.

The best place in the City to get a good article cheap. No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

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MORTIMER & DEBOST,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 37 MERCER-ST., CORNER GRAND-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS—CHINA DINNER SETS, 140 pieces, $30, worth $50.; Decorated Dinner Sets, 161 pieces, $75, worth $120.; China Dinner Plates, $1 per dozen; China Breakfast Plates, $1 75 per dozen; Including Glassware, Plated ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., at great inducements. HADLEY'S, HADLEY'S, No. 666 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
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THE BLACK CROOK,
A BOOK OF THRILLING INTEREST, MYSTERY AND MAGNIFICENCE.
GORGEOUSLY ILLUSTRATED,
ENGRAVINGS PRINTED IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS.
ILLUMINATED COVERS.

The history of the Black Crook is at once the most entertaining and instructive book of the season. The illustrations, printed in many colors, are correct representations of the gorgeous scenes of the play of this name, which is now being performed in most of the principal theatres throughout the country with immense success, and creating the greatest sensation everywhere.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A GRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE PARISIAN BALLET GIRLS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

For sale by the American News Company, No. 119 and 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

KALOOLAH.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.

KALOOLAH: The Adventures of Jona. Romer, of Nantucket. By W. S. MAYO, M. D. With two illustrations by DARLEY. 12mo, pp. 500. $2 25.

"The most singular and captivating romance since 'Robinson Crusoe.'"—*Home Journal.*

"By far the most fascinating and entertaining book we have ever read since we were fascinated by the graceful inventions of the 'Arabian Nights.'"—*Democratic Review.*

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PUTNAM'S RAILWAY CLASSICS. Cheap Editions of Popular Works. 16mo. Price 75 cents each. The first is

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III.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HOUSEHOLD LIBRARIES. 12mo, paper. 10 cents.

INGEMISCO.

Just published, "INGEMISCO," a novel, by a young Southern lady of culture, who conceals her identity by the *nom de plume* of "FADETTE." The volume is singularly fresh, vigorous and sparkling. Its plot displays wonderful power of invention, giving life-like incidents of the most romantic and startling description. While the delineations of natural scenery and elaborations of character are vivid, artistic and strikingly true, the style of the writer is devoid of pedantry, and, with the abounding incidents of the work, serve to enchain the attention of the reader from the first to the last page. 12mo, beveled boards, pp. 360. $1 75.

BLELOCK & CO., Publishers,
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BEST BOOK ISSUED IN A YEAR:

WOODBURN GRANGE. A Story of English Country Life. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in green and wine morocco cloth, gilt back, and gilt name on side. Price two dollars, or done up in paper cover for $1 50.

It is for sale by all Booksellers everywhere, and is published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—THE March Number now ready. Surpasses all its predecessors in revolving puzzle pictures, stories, poems, music, games, colored engravings, and other entertaining novelties. Single, 15 cents; yearly, $1 50, with a beautiful two-blade (nailed free,) pearl-handle pocket knife, or a microscope, or a superb box of paints, as a premium. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

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Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

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GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1867.

Amount of assets, Jan. 1, 1866		$4,881,919 70
Amount of premiums received during 1866	$2,730,082 43	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, &c.	302,742 04	3,032,824 47
Total		$7,970,724 13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$490,197 20	
Paid on account of Deposit for minors	71 44	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled Policies	227,889 42	
Paid Salaries, Printing, and Office Expenses	81,370 35	
Paid Commissioners and Agency Expenses	303,706 35	
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations	38,618 62	
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	24,007 81	1,243,902 82
Total		7,[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank and deposited in Union Trust Company	$352,154 70
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	2,390,881 26
(Market value, $2,523,783 25.)	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks, cost	52,061 50
(Market value, $57,818.)	
Invested in New-York State Stocks, cost	791,436 54
(Market value, $825,880.)	
Invested in other Stocks, cost	21,637 50
(Market value, $30,000.)	
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks	344,600 00
(Market value, $361,826.)	
Real Estate	115,608 87
Market value, ($228,000.)	
Bonds and Mortgages	403,489 00
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest	1,304,621 40
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	336,436 89
Accrued Interest (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867	54,346 25
Accrued Rents (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867	2,474 23
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	289,745 35—$6,727,816 65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1863.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 3,295 new Policies were issued, insuring $22,734,309.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost	$6,727,816 65
(Market value, $7,002,092 25.)	
Reserved for losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867	$64,221 46
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs, &c.	40,000 00
Reserved for special deposit for minor children	234 22
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies (valuation at 4 per cent. interest, net premium)	4,979,867 90
Return premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand	93,394 96
Return premium, 1865 (now to be paid)	331,643 56
Return premium, 1866 (present value)	422,817 86
Return premium, 1867 (present value)	397,392 00
Special reserve (not divided)	191,194 51—$6,727,816 65

TRUSTEES:
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
WM. C. DUSENBURY, (Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER, (Fuller, Lord & Co.,) No. 130 Greenwich-st.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, (William Barton & Son,) No. 62 Wall-st.
WILLIAM A. BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 95 Front-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker (Van Shaick, Massett & Co.,) No. 19 William-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.,) Dry Goods, No. 59 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Ass't Med. Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JAN. [illegible], 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866	2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866	$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,693 65
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 347 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Feb. 12, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company:

JAMES FREELAND,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
HIRAM E. ST. JOHN,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
EDW. T. BACKHOUSE,	EDWARD W. TAPP,
JAMES HARPER,	EDWARD HARVEY,
LEWIS HURST,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
JOHN L. SPADER,	ANDW. FITZGERALD,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	CALVIN B. CAMP,
EVERITT H. SAGE,	CURTIS NOBLE,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	EDMUND T. H. GIBSON,
AMOS ROBBINS,	RUFUS R. GRAVES,
JOHN J. SCHUMAKER,	JACOB PHILIP,
GEORGE L. SHAW,	GEORGE C. ROBINSON,
HENRY TIENKEN,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
ALEXANDER McCUE,	T. D. CARMAN,
D. S. VOORHEES,	W. L. SHUTTLEWORTH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. B. TOHMPSON, JR., Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE No. 122 BOWERY, CORNER OF GRAND-ST.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 18, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

AN INSTALLMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE (25) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company will be due and payable on or before the 1st day of March, 1867. By order of the Board.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 158 Broadway.

GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

NO. 26 WALL-STREET.

TYLER, WRENN & CO.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BANKERS' ACCOUNTS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., CHICAGO.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 40 PINE-ST.

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE.

Apply to GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 40 Pine-st.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION, ADAMS', UNITED STATES, AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 40 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, Feb. 22, 1867, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1867.

GEORGE FARNHAM, Late of G. S. Robbins & Son, COMMERCIAL PAPER, Also, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. No. 54 William-st., corner Pine.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 6 NEW-ST. Stock Exchange Building, NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET, JOHN R. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WM. AUG'S GIBSON. (Late with Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co.) Government Securities, Stocks, Exchange and Gold bought and sold only on commission. No. 80 Broadway and No. 5 New-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of said loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the bonds [illegible] designated [illegible] numbered as follows: [illegible] ... According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1st.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, [illegible]

[illegible]

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1867.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND [illegible] of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on [illegible] the [illegible] day of [illegible] ... The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of [illegible]

[illegible] A. T. ODELL, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE, [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1867.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 20 years to run, interest payable May and November. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. Seven Per Cent. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

$2,000,000 IN COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

Principal and interest Guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

And secured by property valued at $7,500,000, consisting of 90 miles of completed road and 330,000 acres of rich agricultural and mineral lands on the line of the road. (By a provision of the mortgage, when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000, it is to constitute a fund for the redemption of a like amount of bonds, which are also received by the Company at PAR in payment for land.) This land is now being disposed of at rates of from $5 to $40 per acre.

The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the mean temperature the same as in Virginia. The Winters last about six weeks, and stock can be kept on the range the year through. For particulars respecting lands address Col. A. ALBERT, Land Agent at St. Louis, Mo.

This Company has recently been merged with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co., having a land grant of 55,000,000 of acres, thereby adding to the fullest to the security of these Bonds.

The road of the latter Company, when completed, will form a direct and continuous railway from St. Louis to San Francisco, shorter by 500 miles from New-York to the Pacific than by any other route.

Of the present issue of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale at the low rate of 80 per cent., subject to advance at the option of the Company.

For further particulars, apply to

WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 9 until Feb. 21.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction by JOSEPH L. HENSHAW, at the Merchants' Exchange Reading-room, in the City of Boston, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1867, at 12½ P. M., $100,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, with the coupons since October, 1860, inclusive, attached. The said Bonds are held as collateral for the notes of said Company, and will be sold for the non-payment thereof. The line of the road upon which said Bonds are secured is from Logansport to Valparaiso, in the State of Indiana, and now forms a considerable part of the through line known as the "Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad." The securities may be examined on application to the auctioneer. The sale to be strictly for cash, and purchasers will be required to pay to the auctioneer five per cent. on the amount of their bids as earnest money at the time of sale, and the balance within three days thereafter.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following notes, drawn by POULTNEY & MOALE, to their own order, and indorsed by them, mailed on the [illegible] of February, among registered letters, for New-York, and supposed to have been stolen: One dated Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1867, 90 days, for $3,000 00, and another dated Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1867, 90 days, for the same amount.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	52,661 52
	$252,661 52
LOSSES UNPAID	2,347 75
ASSETS	$250,313 77

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	60,469 08
LIABILITIES	12,420 86

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent., (5,) free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings of the road for the last six months, upon the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 34 Broadway, New-York, on the FOURTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, to holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the [illegible] day of February, 1867, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened on the 5th day of March next for transfers.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—TWENTY SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1867.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 155 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	90,312

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS—CROWN POINT GOLD AND Silver Mining Company, $100 per foot, due 15th inst. Imperial Silver Mining Company, $12 per share, due 15th inst.

Payable in gold coin, less exchange, at the agency of the Bank of California.

LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

HOUSE SAVINGS BANK.

Capitalists and others are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will address the meeting.

THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, President.

DIRECTORS:
CHRISTIAN B. MORRISON.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS.
WM. W. WOODWORTH.
DAVID SMITH.
ROBERT W. HYMAN.
WALTER BRIGGS.
J. WARREN NASH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867 will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the [illegible] day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. [illegible] ... If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and [illegible] ... No reduction shall be made by the Board of Commissioners of any assessment on real and personal estate under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the [illegible] of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

J. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
[illegible] } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN, } Assessments.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

[illegible] The following Ordnance Stores will be sold at public auction at the Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March [illegible], commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.:

[illegible — list of ordnance stores, including wooden chests, saddles, bridles, cartridge-boxes, harness, powder, implements, &c.]

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER, Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN.

of 773 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; cylinder 50 inches, and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class boat.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in good excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, jackets, trousers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, camp kettles, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, [illegible], boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.

Breves Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, (at Government storehouse, No. 120 South Eutaw-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., Feb. 27, 1867, a lot of ARMY CLOTHING,

consisting of

3,478 NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

FORTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE. 60,000 TO 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, 60,000 TO 80,000 TONS of fresh mined coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1867.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS PER TON, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

BOULEVARD LOTS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described real estate, viz.:

10TH-AV.—Three lots, situate on the northeast corner of 68th-st. and 10th-av. Each 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM, PEARL AND BAXTER STREETS—To close the estate of Matthew Bolmer, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable property situate on the northwest corner of Pearl and Chatham sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, and Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl sts.; also, the property adjoining on the rear of the Pearl-st. property, fronting on Baxter-st., and known as No. 5 Baxter. This property has a front on Chatham-st. of 29 feet 5 inches, on Pearl-st. of 114 feet, on Baxter-st. of 25 feet. Its depth on the easterly side is about 125 feet, and on the northerly line from Pearl to Baxter-st. about 187 feet. This is one of the most valuable business locations now offering in the market, and well worthy the attention of capitalists.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—AT THE City Hall, on TUESDAY, 19th March, 1867, at eleven o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1867.

The lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the Ferry to be established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, to Pavonia, N. J.

The said ferry leases will be sold with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION.—SUPREME Court, under the direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

42D-ST.—Two houses and lots on the north side of 42d-st., each about 25x100 feet, commencing 200 feet west from west side of 8th-av. Also,

42D-ST.—One lot on north side of 42d-st., 20x80 feet, commencing 80 feet east from east side of 9th-av.

Sale peremptory. For maps apply to

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 18 and 19, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, sale of the private library of the late J. N. McElligott, LL. D., consisting of a valuable and choice collection of works on philology, the classics, &c., &c., many of which are very scarce. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21, and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, catalogue of a large and very rich collection of BOOKS RELATING TO AMERICA. Scarce local histories. Privately printed works, &c. Catalogues ready.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

BY THEALL & BROS.,THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 104 EAST 22D-ST. NEAR 3D-AV., all the furniture, mirrors, carpets, kitchen utensils, &c., of said house. Catalogues now ready.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER with from $30,000 to $50,000 wanted, to increase a lucrative and prosperous business; large factory in a neighboring city, and warerooms in New-York; will give and require unexceptionable references as to integrity and morality. Communications (by principals only) may be addressed to S. S. D., Box 180 *Times* Office.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE.—Stock consisting of parasols and fancy goods; business well established; rent low; proprietor going into the manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, No. 831 Broadway, near 17th-st., west side.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES H. McMILLEN and THOMAS P. JACKS, under the firm name of McMILLEN & JACKS, as auctioneers and commission merchants, has been dissolved.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1867. McMILLEN & JACKS.

A PARTNER WANTED—OR FOR SALE, A patent for a beautiful and useful article, a saddle for riding. For particulars call on or address T. MEYER, No. 104 Ewen-st., near Johnson-st., Williamsburgh, E. D.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, GROCERY store, stock, fixtures, &c., &c., for sale at WILLIAM ORLAND'S, Main-st., Astoria, L. I.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A copartnership has been this day formed and entered into by and between DAVID H. KELLOGG, JAMES B. SLIVEN and WILLIAM T. BIRDSALL, under the firm name of DAVID H. KELLOGG & CO., who will continue the business of Commission Paper Merchants at No. 62 John-st., New-York City.

DAVID H. KELLOGG,
JAMES B. SLIVEN,
WM. T. BIRDSALL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and doing business of Commission Paper Merchants under the firm name of KELLOGG & TAYLOR, at No. 62 John-st., in the City and County of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All matters of said firm will be settled by DAVID H. KELLOGG, at No. 62 John-st.

Dated 26th January, 1867.

DAVID H. KELLOGG,
FRANKLIN G. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us, and under the name of GEOGHEGAN & PACKARD, is dissolved from this date.

A. GEOGHEGAN.

Dated Feb. 16, 1867. JAS. S. PACKARD.

MR. ARTHUR J. PEABODY IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our house.

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. The finest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. [illegible], 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the [illegible] day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Riley, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort Kearny, or from Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 100 degrees; in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 44 degrees; in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 100 degrees; and in the Territory of Utah, north of latitude 40 degrees; and in the Territory of Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other posts or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed: On Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Grammar School-house, on the lots of ground on the south side of 119th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOHN SCALLON,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,

Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $55 6, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,

Brevet M. j.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the name of the bidder, date of offering and title of work, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., of FRIDAY, March 1, 1867, for the construction of the following STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS and SEWERS, to wit: PAVEMENTS in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Pine-street, from Pearl to Front street; Pine-street, from Front to South-street; Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip; William-street, from Beaver to Pearl-street; Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, and Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue. And for the construction of SEWERS as follows: No. 1. Outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, with branches in Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets and First-avenue; No. 2. Sewers in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, with branches in Greenwich-street; No. 3. Sewers in York-street, between West Broadway and St. John's-lane; in Church and Elm streets, between White and Walker streets; in White-street, between Courtlandt-alley and Elm and between Centre and Baxter streets; No. 4. Sewers between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson-River; No. 5. Sewers in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens; in Commerce and Barrow streets, between Bleecker and Hudson; in Le Roy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Cornelia-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; in Hudson and Greenwich streets, between West Tenth and Hammond streets; in Bleecker-street, between Hammond and Bank streets; No. 6. Sewer in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; No. 7. Sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue, and No. 8. Receiving Basin and Culverts at the northwest corner of First-avenue and and Forty-fifth street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The plans may be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 23 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 20th of February for leasing to the United States suitable warehouses for the storage of Army Clothing and Equipage, for a term of years, after the 1st of May next.

The buildings required shall be fire-proof, easy of access for shipping purposes, and possessing all needful apparatus, hatchways for hoisting, &c. They should be contiguous to each other, and have the capacity in all of say 1,200,000 cubic feet, and 100,000 square feet of flooring for storage and inspection room.

Bidders will describe in their proposals the locality and dimensions of the buildings they may offer, with the price of rent per annum.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for lease of Warehouses," and addressed to

Bt. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Ass't Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CAROLINE M. WOODWORTH, plaintiff, *against* Selim E. Woodworth and Lisette F., his wife, Georgiana L. Beebe, Joseph H. McArthur and Julia, his wife, James S. Wethered and Mary J., his wife, Lydia G. Locke, Minnie Locke, Belle Locke, Willis Locke, John W. Conner and Julia W., his wife, William Parkinson and Louisa, his wife, and William E. Woodworth, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Complaint served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of December, 1866.

MARSH, COE & WALLIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]

f11-law6wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 636 6th-av., bet. 36th and 38th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM SHOLE'S [illegible], No. 14 Cortlandt-st., on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, a heavy BACK COAT. In the pockets were a broker's purchase and sales book, also an envelope containing 300 shares stock of the Quaker Hill Gold Mining Company, certificate No. 1,281. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating for said certificate, as transfer has been stopped. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for the return of the book and stock to J. C. WESTERVELT, No. 12 New-st.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING SPRING IMPORTATION 1867.

AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will offer, on

MONDAY, FEB. 18, their

SPRING ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES,

selected expressly for

RETAIL SALES,

consisting of

PLAIN COLORED, FIGURED, CHENE, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS,

MOIRE ANTIQUES, WHITE and COLORED SATINS, MEDIUM and EXTRA RICH BLACK SILKS, of "PONSON'S," "BONNET," and TAPISSIER & CIE'S CELEBRATED MAKE—suitable for

DRESSES, MANTLES and BASQUINES—

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED STOCK IN THE CITY.

FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS, FOULARDS,

JACONETS and ORGANDIES, GRENADINES,

BAREGES, GAZE CHAMBRAIS, GRENADINE BAREGES.

MOURNING GOODS

in every variety. VALENCIAS, CHALLIES, WHITE and PRINTED PIQUES, MARSEILLES, BRILLIANTES, CAMBRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c.

HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS,

an extensive variety, at

VERY LOW PRICES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CLOAKINGS.

(the latest SPRING STYLES.)

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

FRENCH CASHMERE, PAISLEY, BROCHE,

and all other varieties of SHAWLS

PRODUCED THIS SEASON.

CHANTILLY, POINT and LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

The largest assortment ever before offered!

POINT and POINT APPLIQUE SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, PARASOL COVERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

BARBES, COIFFURES, SASHES, CAPES, BERTHAS, CHEMISETTES, &c.

BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACE, and INSERTINGS, MALTESE EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, &c.

PARIS EMBROIDERIES, BAPTISMAL ROBES, INFANTS' CAPS, WAISTS, BANDS, TRIMMINGS,

RICHLY EMBROIDERED MORNING ROBES, PEIGNOIRS,

FLOUNCINGS, EMBROIDERED, INITIAL TAPE, HEMMED, and COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, BALBRIGGAN AND GERMAN HOSIERY, SILK AND GAUZE FLANNEL VESTS, PANTS, &c., CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS, SUSPENDERS, GINGHAM AND SILK UMBRELLAS, PLAIN, EMBROIDERED AND BEADED PARASOLS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"CHEILLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,

CASTOR, BUCK, UNDRESSED KID, SILK, LISLE THREAD, DOG-SKIN, CALF AND DRIVING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, all sizes.

BLACK WALNUT, METAL AND REAL GILT CORNICES, BANDS, PINS, GIMP LOOPS, TASSELS, &c., &c., ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A FINE SELECTION OF EVENING DRESSES, IN "GRENADINE," "GAZE DE SOIE," "GAZE CHAMBRAI," PLAIN AND TUFTED, TARLATANS, ILLUSIONS, &c., &c.

ALL THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES AT POPULAR PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

OPENING OF INDIA SHAWLS AT RETAIL,

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER ON

MONDAY, FEB. 18,

SPRING COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES

IN

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR,

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

unsurpassed in

DESIGN, COLORING AND QUALITY

BY ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

An inspection respectfully solicited.

Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO, No. 769 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS,

CORNICES,

SHADES,

CRETONNE CHINTZES,

FINE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED,

FAMILY LINENS, ETC.,

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

PARIS-MADE SILK CLOAKS, Lined and wadded, AT ONLY $30, REDUCED FROM $60. ALSO, ELEGANT BLACK SILK SACKS and BASQUES, Paris made, FROM $15 TO $25. FORMERLY $30 TO $60. CLOTH SACKS, SPRING STYLES, $5 EACH AND UPWARD. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO., ON MONDAY, FEB. 18, will make large additions of their NEW SPRING STOCK OF POIL DE CHEVRE at [illegible] per yard. DOUBLE WIDTH POPLIN at [illegible] per yard. SATIN STRIPED POPLIN at [illegible] per yard. Below the gold cost of importation. ALSO, To all their stocks of rich Silk Dress Goods, India Shawls, &c. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will, on MONDAY, Feb. 18, [illegible] BOYS' SPRING OVERCOATS AND SUITS, AT $[illegible] AND UPWARD. ALSO, Infants' Cloaks, richly embroidered; Children's Walking-coats; Ladies' Chemises and Night-dresses, plain and lace trimmed; Infants' Embroidered Skirts, Caps, &c., [illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW DESIGNS IN CARPET AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Just opened at popular prices. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS. A choice selection [illegible] FROM $1 25 PER YARD UPWARD, [illegible] A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do light chamberwork and sew, or would take care of grown children and sew; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 East 19th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to mind one or two grown-up children. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, A situation by a Protestant woman, 30 years of age, as competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; willing and obliging; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 128 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is neat, economical and respectful, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference of three and a half years from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH the best of City reference, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house; makes pastry, soups, jellies; an excellent baker; does the coarse washing. Call at No. 122 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to travel; good City reference. Call at 139 1st-av., near 9th-st., for two days; top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT first-class cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing in a private family; best of references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small family; is a good baker; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., near 12th-st., over shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A PRIvate family; is an excellent baker; has the best of references; would have no objection to assist with the washing. Call for two days at No. 308 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as good family cook; meats, game, pastry, jellies; good baker, &c.; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY WOMAN a situation as good laundress; City or country; good City references; can flute, do up fine muslin, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to nurse an invalid, or travel with a lady as nurse, or make herself useful. Inquire for three days, No. 136 Attorney-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Call for two days at 105 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress; has the best of references. Call or address No. 200 East 15th-st.

SEVERAL GERMAN GIRLS WANT situations; capable, tidy, competent at different kinds of house duties; willing to go to City or country. Can be seen at National Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A LADY WHO WRITES A PLAIN, BOLD hand, desires a situation as general copyist or accountant. Address F., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer by a very respectable Englishman of middle age and Protestant principles; is a thorough gardener, and nurseryman in all its branches—fruit trees, greenhouse, vines, flowers, &c., or can take the entire management and care of a large farm; is a man of practical and extensive experience in America in raising stock, &c.; is equal to any position of trust and responsibility; requires a cottage to live in; unexceptionable references. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can be hired for $20 per month; can milk, and is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address C. Y., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands transplanting trees and is a good hand with horses; has worked seven years with his last employer and can give good reference. Address, for one week, T. R., No. 2 Power-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, REliable young man as coachman and gardener, or as useful man; is a good driver; understands the care of horses, cows, stock, &c.; would be willing and obliging; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; had long experience in England and this City; he will be found a first-class man; good City reference. Can be seen at his residence, No. 98 West 49th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; good reference can be given from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 11 East 11th-st., four days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion, who can take charge of a place, as gardener, farmer, coachman, &c.; a well abled man and good reference can be given. Address G. G., Gardener Business, Elizabeth Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also understands the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address W. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; lived five years with his last employer, to whom application can be made for particulars and terms, until March 1, 1867, at No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 60.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION. I wish to get a situation for a competent gardener; first-class reference; capable to take care of a good place. Apply at my feed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., until engaged. ANDREW C. F. SMITH.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English gardener; has lived in first-class places in New-York State; family, one boy 11 years old; the best of reference given. Apply, for two weeks, to REINES & CO., agricultural-store, Nos. 185 and 187 Water-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, steady, sober man as gardener; understands vegetables, grapes, flowers; prune, graft, plant trees, &c.; has good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a young, single Protestant German; understands both businesses excellently well, and has the best of references. Call at No. 355½ Bowery, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; the best of City reference from his last place. Call at No. 107 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, who thoroughly understands his business and can give good City reference, a situation as coachman and groom; City or country. Address COACHMAN, No. 406 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address E. M., at Drennan's livery stable, No. 1,311 Broadway, corner 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man; thoroughly understands his business and is highly recommended. Call or address C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 32 Waverley-place, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN; is capable and temperate; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first-class reference. Address T. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good careful driver; satisfactory reference. Address J. McK., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, who perfectly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of references can be given. Address J. M., Box No. 211 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address P. P., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, employment; has a family. Address GARDENER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE EVENINGS ARE unoccupied, wishes a chance to do copying. Address E. H. C., Box No. 2,281 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER will be open for an engagement within 30 days. Address A. A. A., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a farm of 50 acres, either on shares or for wages, within 20 miles of New-York City and one mile of a market; one understanding market gardening on a large scale preferred. Address, with references, by letter, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER ON OR BEFORE the 1st of March. A young, active, unmarried Englishman, possessing satisfactory testimonials of character and fitness, may hear of employment by addressing MERCHANT, Box 2,805 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER will be disengaged by 1st March, and desires a re-engagement; he writes a handsome hand, and can give unqualified references; general commission business preferred. Address L. S. D., Box No. 5,008 Post-office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN to [illegible]; he must have good references. Apply to LUDLOW THOMAS, No. 32 Wall-st., between the hours of 9½ and 10½ o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITress. Apply at No. 46 West 28th-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, this morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PENMAN IN AN Insurance Office; no other need apply. Address, in handwriting of applicant, C. J. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS WANTED—At CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 152 11th-st., cor. 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing [illegible] weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ... Feb. 23
KANGAROO ... [illegible]
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... SATURDAY ... Mar. 2
CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY ... [illegible]
CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY ... [illegible]
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from [illegible]
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing [illegible]
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin ... [illegible]
First Cabin to London ... [illegible]
First Cabin to Paris ... [illegible]
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA ... Feb. 20
TARIFA ... Feb. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.
The British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $150
Second Cabin Passage ... 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $125
Second Cabin Passage ... 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER AUSTRALASIAN must be on board at the Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, before [illegible] o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 20th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Mar. 23
EUROPE ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, April 6
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS.
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Railway tickets being furnished on board.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:
ARAGO ... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI ... G. Sumner ... Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON ... Samuels ... Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC ... E. Van Sice ... Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO ... H. A. Gadsden ... Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI ... G. Sumner ... Saturday, April 27, 1867
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS ... $120
SECOND-CLASS ... 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
VIRGINIA, PROWSE ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20
HELVETIA, THOMPSON ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS ... SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON ... SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, GRACE ... SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, CUTTING ... SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, GROGAN ... SATURDAY, Mar. 30
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $80 in gold; steerage passage, $30 currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 56 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN ... TUESDAY, Feb. 19
HIBERNIA, MUNROE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH ... SATURDAY, March 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY ... Feb. 25 | MONDAY ... March 25
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau ... $45
Passage money to Havana ... 80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
EAGLE ... GREENE ... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
COLUMBIA ... BARTON ... SATURDAY, Mar. 2
MORRO CASTLE ... ADAMS ... SATURDAY, Mar. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. H. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 2[illegible] North River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. [illegible], at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 66 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. H. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to [illegible] LOWDEN, Agent, [illegible]
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible] GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow March 2.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, March 2.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, March 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
New-York, Feb. 12, 1867.
The undersigned will dispatch during the coming season, every other SATURDAY, a first-class English screw-steamer for Antwerp. First ship from Antwerp SATURDAY, March 23; first ship from New-York SATURDAY, April 13, taking passengers and freight at the lowest rates. Full particulars, giving names of steamers, prices of passage, &c., will be published in a few days. For freight or passage apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will leave Pier No. 46 N. R., on [illegible] at 12 M.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $70; steerage, $35 50.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $[illegible].
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $[illegible]; second cabin, $125; steerage, $[illegible].
To be followed by the
WESTERN METROPOLIS ... March 9
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER ... April 6
FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK:
April 20, May 4, June 1, June 15, June 29, July 20.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
DIRECT TO FRANCE.
The French Company of charterers of the steamship GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest during the coming Summer.
Leaving Liverpool March 20. | Leaving New-York Tuesday, April 9.
Brest Saturday, April 27. | New-York Thursday, May 16.
Brest Tuesday, June 4. | New-York Saturday, June 22.
Brest Thursday, July 11. | New-York Tuesday, July 30.
Brest Saturday, Aug. 24. | New-York Thursday, Sept. 12.
Brest Tuesday, Oct. 1. | New-York Saturday, Oct. 19.
Brest Thursday, Nov. 7. | New-York Tuesday, Nov. 26.
Taking first-class passengers only at the following rates: $100, $125 and $145, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency. All passengers enjoy the same privileges and same accommodations, the difference of price being for location and size of staterooms. Special trains will run regularly between Brest and Paris, in connection with the Great Eastern. Passengers can be furnished on board with railway tickets, and have their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class carriage, being 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Tickets for the home voyage will be issued either here or in Paris, at a reduction of $20 from the above rates to passengers returning in April, June or July. For the convenience of the passengers of the Great Eastern, the Company has appointed a special agent, who will without charge engage apartments in Paris for such as may forward instructions through Wells, Fargo & Co.
For freight apply to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st. For passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
The French "Company of Charterers" of the GREAT EASTERN, having provided the ship with new boilers, and thoroughly refitted and refurnished her in every department, with special reference to this service, will run her regularly between New-York and Brest, as follows:
LEAVING NEW-YORK.		LEAVING BREST.	
TUESDAY	April 9	SATURDAY	April 27
THURSDAY	May 16	TUESDAY	June 4
SATURDAY	June 22	THURSDAY	July 11
TUESDAY	July 30	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
THURSDAY	Sept. 12	TUESDAY	Oct. 1
SATURDAY	Oct. 19	THURSDAY	Nov. 7

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
TAKING ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS.
Passage rates in gold, or its equivalent, $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible], according to location and size of room. Tickets for the home passage issued at a reduction of $20 to passengers returning previous to August. Passengers can be furnished on board with railroad tickets from Brest to Paris at the reduced rate of $10 50 for first-class and $7 50 for second-class, being a reduction of 25 per cent. on regular rates. Twenty cubic feet of baggage allowed to each passenger. Letters of credit issued for England and Continent.
For passage apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents, No. 84 Broadway.
For freight, to WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 117 Front-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
Feb. 1—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
Feb. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
Feb. 21—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. [illegible], March 9.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through tickets at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $[illegible] to $[illegible] for first class, and $[illegible] to $[illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA," PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE, Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Commander, sails Feb. 23.
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, commander, sails Mar. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamships
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. [illegible]
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 28.
From Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship [illegible], [illegible] DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 3 P. M.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 15 North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEARY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA ports and the South and Southwest.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, [illegible] commander, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 23, from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading and passage tickets issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage tickets, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 2 William-st.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, only 25 minutes' ride from the City via Harlem Railroad, and a minute's walk from depot. Large house, with heater, range and water in perfect order, with about thirteen city lots, filled with the choicest fruits. For particulars, apply to
Rev. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
For sale, a modern-style residence, three minutes' walk from depot; house has nine rooms, bath, gas, &c., in perfect order; excellent location for [illegible], 45 minutes from New-York. Address or apply to G. W. [illegible], Box No. [illegible], Times Office, between 9 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE William Whitehead, situated at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, about 13 miles from New-York, containing about 60 acres, under a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is large and commodious, built of stone and stucco. There are also two cottages on the place, suitable for farmer, gardener, &c.; also large stables and outbuildings and every convenience necessary for a gentleman's residence. On the premises are a fine garden and great variety of forest and ornamental trees.
The location is unsurpassed, having a front on the East River of nearly three-quarters of a mile, and being on the extreme point, and adjoining the land attached to Fort Schuyler; has an extensive view of both the East River and Long Island Sound. The Glen Cove steamboats land regularly at "Barbe Dock," which is situated on, and belongs to the property.
For particulars, &c., apply to
WM. W. LADD, Executor, No. 21 Broadway, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throg's Neck, Westchester County, 12 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON, ten minutes' walk from landing, a fine country place with three acres of grounds, nicely improved; house very large and suitable for keeping boarders, having 24 rooms; very large shade trees and plenty of fruit; fine barn and stable, accommodating eight horses. This is a very desirable residence, having a beautiful river and mountain view, and will be sold for less than the value of the buildings. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from from foot of Cortlandt-st.—60 acres; 10 acres in wood; 13 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $300 per acre. Inquire on premises, JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SMITHTOWN, L. I., THE FARM of the late Benjamin Mills, containing seventy acres homestead and thirty-six acres woodland, good house and large and convenient outbuildings, with a fine young orchard and large brook, suitable for making a trout-pond. The stock and movables will be sold with the farm if desired. Apply to LYMAN R. SMITH, Administrator, Smithtown, L. I., or E. S. MILLS, No. 51 White-st., New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON RIVER Railroad, about two hours from this City, a first-class country residence, containing forty-two acres of land, with superb views of the river, &c. The grounds are well laid out, and have a variety of choice evergreen, and other trees of matured growth. There is a lodge, gardener's house, greenhouse, stables, barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, brick house, brick barn, and all necessary outbuildings; house contains 20 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements, a large quantity of best fruit; situated on east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark, N. J., and within 45 minutes of City; will be sold furnished, if desired. Apply to
GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

A COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—AT Scotch Plains, 22 miles from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; ten acres of nicely-improved land, with new two-story frame house in very good order; fine barn and carriage-house, and plenty of large and small fruit; price $6,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In a pleasant and healthy location, 14 miles from New-York, a commodious and comfortable cottage, with 14 rooms; ten acres of land, diversified with lawn, meadow, grove and stream; fruit, flowers and shrubbery; a delightful place for children. Price $13,500. Apply to J. S. LAMSON, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

BAKERY AND STABLE FOR SALE—At Fordham, near the railroad depot, with a first-class oven, necessary fixtures and established custom. Any person understanding the business can derive a sure support. Inquire of Mr. JOHN B. BRIGGS, near the premises, or of Mr. WM. J. VALENTINE, No. 105 East 13th-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with four lots of ground having the finest river view in Harlem. House contains in all about eighteen rooms, including billiard-room and conservatory, all in fine order with proper conveniences. Price including plants, gas fixtures, &c., $18,000. Address P. O., Box No. 4,322, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT house No. 17 Sussex-place, Jersey City; three stories, basement and sub-cellar, with modern improvements, in complete order; size of house, 25x44, with an extension; lot, 25x100. Apply to WM. HARNEY, real estate agent, corner Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A four-story brown-stone high-stoop house 25x60x100, built in most thorough manner; the owner leaves for Europe in a few weeks, and possession will be given when required; price low and terms accommodating. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS now occupied by the Maison Doree, situated on 14th-st., opposite Union-square and extending through to 13th-st., 45 by 206 feet 6 inches. Possession April 1. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the property on the corner of Washington and Water sts., Brooklyn; very desirable for a foundry or other similar purpose. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, for sale; beautifully located in New-Brighton, Staten Island; the house has in it all the modern improvements and the grounds are extensive; lodge, stable, conservatories, &c. Apply for permission to view, and general particulars at No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A LARGE and convenient house in perfect order; gas and water; fine carriage-house and stable; one acre in garden and lawn; near the depot. Price $12,000; terms easy; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 88 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., HOUSE and three-fourths of an acre of land, finely located near the depot of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, convenient to churches, schools, &c.; house well built and in good order.
THEO. STURGES, No. 141 Pearl-st.

HARLEM PROPERTY—TWO TWO-STORY basement and attic houses, full fronts, finished complete; fine river view; also, two adjoining lots; houses $7,000 each. Apply to MEAD & ARMER, 3d-av., above 126th-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with three lots of ground, pleasantly located in the Town of Morrisania, on the northwest corner of Washington-av. and 8th-st.; price $4,500, cash. Apply to F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—SIXTY-SIX ACRES, SUITABLE for building lots, on the Erie Railway, one-eighth of a mile from Boiling Spring depot, thirty minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Inquire of J. ELMENDORF, No. 160 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late J. B. Herrick, about 24 acres, situate on the Hunt's Point Road, in Westchester County, 3 miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house No. 329 West 47th-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear by 65 feet deep; 300 feet west of 8th-av., south side. Price $4,000. Apply to the owner, J. REILLY, No. 113 west 46th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO COUNTRY residences on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. For maps and particulars address Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office, or apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 24 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st. Price $12,500. Also, lot and stable adjoining, 25x100 feet; together or separate. Apply to HOLDEN & CO., No. 645 6th-av.

A FARM NEAR MORRISTOWN, N. J.—65 acres; two running brooks; good house, barn, coach-house, outbuildings; plenty of fruit.
G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS house in 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square; price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 22d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, ON 49th-st., opposite Columbia College, a four-story brown-stone front, first-class house and neighborhood. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, South-9th st., corner of 5th-st., E. D., with brick stable; cost $23,000 in gold. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$4,500 CASH FOR HOUSE AND LOT No. 141 East 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of E. M. BALDWIN, Mayor's Office, or on the premises.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR SALE—The dwelling No. 30 Sidney-place, 25x45, lot 100; gas, bath, hot and cold water; $[illegible]; furnished, $[illegible]; possession May or sooner. Call from 4 to 5.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A LARGE AND valuable brick factory, and machinery complete, now running, at Newark City, N. J. For full particulars apply to HENRY MOORE, No. [illegible] Pine-st., basement.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, FURNISHED—A first-class house on [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.; a valuable property. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

$10,000 OR MORE IS WANTED TO extend under very favorable auspices a well established jobbing crockery trade in this City. Address CROCKERY, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE in West 36th-st., for sale; beautiful location. Price $[illegible]. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FIVE MODEL FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR Rahway, N. J., and several houses and lots in town.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, [illegible] miles from [illegible] [illegible] cottage and [illegible] [illegible] photographs, maps and [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA [illegible] [illegible] containing [illegible] [illegible] substantial [illegible] [illegible] improvements [illegible] [illegible] buildings. The [illegible] cultivation and ornamental improvements [illegible] [illegible] of New-York [illegible] on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, [illegible], York-square, Jersey City; [illegible] the handsomest location in Jersey City, and will be sold for $[illegible], property is situated [illegible], would cost about $[illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, ON THE Hudson River, a very desirable country seat, consisting of large [illegible], [illegible] improvements, and 60 acres of highly-cultivated land, with much fruit and full set of outbuildings. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BRICK-YARD FOR SALE—LOW, IN New-Jersey; 22 acres, 12 clay bank; steam machinery makes 24,000 per day; dwelling for 20 workmen; 300 feet water front and dock; one-half the purchase money can remain; must be sold immediately. S. B. TAYLOR, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WESTPORT, Conn., a pleasant and commodious country residence, lot containing 1½ acres, situated in the centre of the village; will be sold cheap if called for soon. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. J. B. PHELPS, or M. L. MASON, Esq., of Westport.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 433 ACRES on the north shore of Long Island, 45 miles from New-York, with large and numerous buildings in good order, plenty of fruit and excellent water; price, $25,500.
E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Tubby Hook, Hudson River; first-class house in Lexington-av. and 22d-st., low price; unfurnished house in 22d-st. VAN ZANDT & BRO., No. 56 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOMES AT MODERATE PRICES, near New-York; bargains at Elizabeth, Roselle, &c., very desirable for rent and sale. D. T. SMITH, No. 139 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM houses in desirable localities. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO COLLEGE LEASES ON 48TH-st., near 5th-av., very cheap. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire a large room communicating with a small one, both well furnished, for which, with first-class board, fire and gas, $35 per week will be paid; must be in a good location above 23d-st; parties intending to move on May 1 need not answer; references given and required. Address Box No. 4,955 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING PLEASANT rooms in one of the best localities in the City wishes to dispose of them for the remainder of the season, to a respectable family willing to pay liberally for first-class accommodations and board. Address G., Box No. 146 Times Office.

NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET, between Broadway and 5th-av., two suites or single rooms on second and third floors, handsomely furnished, to let to first-class families and gentlemen. Table first class. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A PARTY OF SIX or eight persons for the Summer, within forty miles of the City, on a daily route, steamboat or rail. Address Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office.

HANDSOME ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board, with or without private table, can be had in a pleasant house on Gramercy Park. Address HOME, Box No. 144 Times Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY, 1867.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR-HAVEN AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Feb. 16	2 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 18	2 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 19	3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 19	7½ A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 21	8 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 22	9 A. M.
Saturday, Feb. 23	9 A. M.	Monday, Feb. 25	11 A. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 26	12 M.	Wednes'y, Feb. 27	12 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 28	1 P. M.		

STEAMER FOR SALE.
Sealed bids for the purchase of the coppered and copper-fastened steamer VIXEN, of about 250 tons burden, as she now lies off the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., will be received at the Coast Survey office until 1 P. M., Feb. 21. The ship keeper will show the vessel to any one wishing to inspect her.
The right is reserved of refusing any or all bids not considered to the interest of the Government. Bids should be addressed to J. E. HILGARD, Assistant in charge, Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C., and indorsed "For Vixen."

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STEAMBOAT GEN. SEDGWICK, 496 tons register, 185 feet long, 28.7 wide, 9.6 hold, 4.10 draft; coppered and in perfect order. Apply to S. W. LEWIS & CO., No. 24 South-st.

RAILROADS.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO,
GENERAL EXPRESS FORWARDERS
AND
COLLECTION AGENTS
BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, AND TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.
Owned and controlled by the Merchants and Manufacturers of the United States.
ELMORE P. ROSS, President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Vice-President.
NEW-YORK OFFICES:
General Office, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.
Branch Office, No. 180 Broadway, between John-st. and Maiden-lane.
Western Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Leonard sts.
Eastern Freight Depot, 4th-av., corner of 32d-st.
NORMAN C. MILLER, General Manager in New-York.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection to Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:20 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:20, 4:20 and 5:[illegible] P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:20 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES to sell a fine stylish pair of dark sorrel horses, 16 hands and warranted kind and sound in every particular. Can be seen at Connelly's stables, 44th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Ask for John, coachman; also carriages and harness if desired.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—Several carriages, damaged; 300 new carriages; great reduction in prices; 100 sets of harness. C. WITTY'S Warerooms, No. 668 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR dispose of sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW—A FINE PAIR OF BAY mares for a carriage, six years old, just arrived from the country. Apply, for two days, in the grocery corner Smith-st. and Baltic-place, South Brooklyn.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—FOR TWO years or more, on 5th-av., a first-class [illegible] house, with stable. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, NOT FAR from New-York, [illegible] for the Summer [illegible] on the Hudson River. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, TO A PRIVATE family only, a fine country seat at Bay Side, four miles east of Flushing; rent $1,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.
West [illegible]
East [illegible]
[illegible]
TO RENT, UNFURNISHED.
[illegible]
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.
[illegible] Nos. 47, 49 and 51 GRAND-ST., [illegible] feet front or rear, and [illegible] ELM-ST. [illegible] 25 by 100 feet deep, for a term of twenty-one years from May 1, 1867.
The lessee to erect a building to be approved by the lessor, and to pay all taxes and assessments, and the first six months' rent in advance, with security.
At the expiration of the lease, with renewal to be agreed upon, the lessor to pay the then estimated value of the building—not exceeding $[illegible].
Written offers are requested, to be addressed to H. W. FORD, at the National Bank of the Republic, or, No. 1 East 15th-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Feb. 14, 1867.
DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, &C., TO RENT.—The Comptroller of the City of New-York will receive proposals until SATURDAY, March 16, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the letting for one year of such wharves, piers, houses, &c., the leases of which expire May 1, 1867.
Information concerning the location of the property may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY furnished, to a small private family, from May 1, the three-story and basement brick house, No. 28 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. The house is 20x50 feet; three rooms deep all the way up, contains a billiard-room, is in perfect order, and occupied by the owner. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Price, furnished, $300 per month. Real estate agents need not apply.
T. I. ROSTED, No. 19 South-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELIGIBLE and spacious 3½ story first-class house, No. 438 West 22d-st.; house 33 by 50 feet; lot 33 by 94 feet; this house has fifteen good-sized rooms, and is replete with Croton water, gas fixtures, furnace, &c., and every convenience that can be desired. It will be rented only to a perfectly responsible and private family. Possession will be given 15th of April; rent $350 per month. For permits, &c., apply to A. H. CUSHMAN, No. 132 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The desirable property now known as Nos. 27 and 29 East 14th-st., being about 75 feet west of Union-square, and having a front on East 14th-st. of 43 feet by 51 feet 7 inches in depth. This is one of the best locations for business purposes now offered in this vicinity. Apply to THEO. BURGOYNE, No. 72 Cedar-st., Room No. 3.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE furniture of a three-story brick house in Henry-st., near 1st-place, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 21; rent to a good tenant, $1,000; possession immediately. Inquire of JOSEPH HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, and who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen; there are four rooms, which will be let either separately or together, without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 4 [illegible]-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON A CROSS street on Murray Hill, an extra wide and deep first-class house, elegantly furnished, with grapery, extra lot and stable running from street to street; rent $1,000 per month, for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A NICE THREE-STORY HOUSE, from May next, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., $1,500. Also parlor furniture for sale, $800; must go with the house. Inquire of H. C. THORNAL, Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

GENTEEL BROOKLYN HOUSES TO rent or sell low, with little cash, near Fulton Ferry; prices $4,000 to $8,000, and rents $600 to $900. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, Office No. 1, from 12 to 3.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK—To rent, brick houses, about ten rooms each, furnished and unfurnished, gas, water-works, wash-tubs, and other modern improvements, gardens, stables, &c. Particulars at M. HAMILTON'S Office, 53 Beaver-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN THE City of Elizabeth, elegantly furnished, could be rented by three or four careful and highly respectable persons on favorable terms; no house can have superior advantages. Address J. F. S., Box No. 408.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The building southwest corner of Washington-place and Greene-st., 25 by 85 feet. Applicants will please call on me from 6 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 109 West 21st-st.

TO RENT—A SECOND FLOOR ON BROADWAY, between Bleecker and 10th sts., 20x50, light and pleasant; suitable for a publisher, piano saleroom, milliner, or any first-class trade; agents need not apply. Address BROADWAY, Station D, New-York City.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL, a large four-story, brown-stone house, 25x60; rent $600 per month. Inquire of JAMES STEPHENS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 18.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, A VERY large and commodious house, with about 70 acres of land, barn, carriage-house and outbuildings, three miles from Port Richmond. Inquire at No. 94 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, without board, in a strictly private family, to a gentleman only. Apply before 8 P. M., at No. 170 9th-st., corner of 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND floor; suitable for a dentist's (the rooms are now occupied for this purpose) or other business. Apply on the premises to C. A. DEAN, No. 383 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—SEVERAL first-class houses in desirable locations and handsomely furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE LEASE FOR SALE, in one of the very best locations, suitable for a bank, insurance company, or any other business. Inquire at No. 615 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD floors of a large factory in Newark City, with power. For particulars inquire on premises, corner Sheffield and State, between 9 and 11 A. M.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x35, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR FIVE OR SIX MONTHS FROM May 1, a handsomely furnished house in 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small private family only. Inquire at No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE TOGETHER or separately, No. 20 Clinton-place. Inquire at No. 10 West [illegible]-st., from 1 to 5 P. M., or of A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AN ELEGANT house, frescoed, on [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.; location unexceptionable. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY seat recently occupied by T. N. [illegible], Esq., at Riverdale. Apply to T. W. LUDLOW, Jr., Yonkers.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—CORNER 5TH-av. and 14th-st. [illegible] Apply to WILLIAM GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 136 EAST 31st-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,000 per annum. W. W. DE FORREST & CO., No. [illegible] South-st.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET—AND FIXtures for sale. Apply at No. 118 8th-av.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 2 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR WITH privilege of purchasing at stated time, house of 8 or 9 rooms, with garden, situated in a good village within 20 or 30 miles of New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with description, stating terms, price, &c., J. P., Box No. 103 Times Office, for one week.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A furnished room, permanently, near Broadway, between Bleecker and 8th sts., where he can have his friends, male or female, call upon him; price from $5 to $7; best reference given. Address BROKER, Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

LECTURES.

SOMETHING TO DO.
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
at the Cooper Institute,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1867.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY in the chair.
Miss DICKINSON will deliver her new lecture, thought by many to be her masterpiece, and which has drawn crowds in Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford and other places as above. Tickets 25 cents. Sold by the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the door.
Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AN ENTIRELY NEW LECTURE BY Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, to be delivered on Washington's Birthday, under the auspices of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., Chaplain of the regiment. Subject—"[illegible] of Honor, or the Citizen Soldier." Cooper Institute, Feb. 22, 1867. Tickets 50 cents; can be procured of the officers and members of the regiment.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DEliver her new popular lecture [illegible] at the National Hall, Harlem, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at Night [illegible] and No. 337 Pearl sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening classes for adults, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. [illegible] 5th-av., corner of [illegible]-st. Classes TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, [illegible] Misses and Masters [illegible] Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS [illegible]
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

FURNITURE.

SINGER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS REQUIRE but one mattress, clean, healthy; warranted for years; no bedding or springs above them; sold everywhere. Warerooms No. 104 Centre-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 133 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
THE MAGNIFICENT, ENORMOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.

Written by		GORGEOUS	
MR. JOHN		SCENERY,	
BROUGHAM,		COSTUMES	
expressly		and	
for this		SPLENDID	
Establishment.		PROPERTIES.	

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION will occur, in which will be introduced VAN AMBURGH'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
GLADIATORIAL COMBATS IN THE COLISEUM, THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS THROWN INTO THE DEN OF LIONS.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 12 FEET HIGH, A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 200,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR ... MAX MARETZEK
OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1867.
The Director has the honor to announce the commencement, on the above date, of an ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS, at the new Academy of Music.
In asking attention to the unusually brilliant features of this season's programme, the Director takes special pleasure in stating that, in addition to the unusually large number of Prime Donne comprised in the regular company, each of whom has already gained the approbation of the New-York public, he has effected arrangements for the appearance in Grand Opera of the eminent and popular artiste,
MADAME E. PAREPA,
who will be presented in NORMA, DONNA ANNA ("Don Giovanni,") and several other of her great characters.
The troupe, which is in fact almost A TRIPLE COMPANY, includes the following distinguished names:
PRIME DONNE.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
CARMEN POCH, FANNIE NATALI TESTA,
AMALIA MCHAUCK,
ANTOINETTA RONCONI, STELLA BONHEUR,
EUPHROSYNE PAREPA.
Encouraged by the very gratifying success that has in so many instances followed his earnest efforts to develop American talent, the Director will again accord the opportunity of debut to one or two aspirants for the first honors of the lyric stage.
TENORS.
F. MAZZOLENI, E. BARAGLI,
E. TESTA, H. BERNARDI.
PRIMO BUFFO.
GIORGIO RONCONI.
BARITONES AND BASSOS.
F. BELLINI, A. BACELLI,
G. ANTONUCCI, L. FOSSATI.
The ORCHESTRA, which has been selected from the very best talent, will be directed by Mr. BERGMANN, Signor TORRIANI and MAX MARETZEK.
THE CHORUS AND CORPS DE BALLET have also been thoroughly reorganized, strengthened and improved. Each of these important auxiliary forces is in charge of an experienced master.
The various Operas will be produced in most attractive style, the wardrobe of the Company having been completely renewed this year at large expense, and entirely new sets of scenery having been expressly painted for the Academy by Messrs. Calyo, Isherwood, Hayes, Marston and Lewis.
THE REPERTOIRE
For this season comprises the following works:

L'AFRICAINE,	LA SONNAMBULA,
NORMA,	ERNANI,
TROVATORE,	UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
RIGOLETTO,	
FAUST,	FRA DIAVOLO,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA,	LA TRAVIATA,
	CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
ZAMPA,	
LUCREZIA BORGIA,	DON PASQUALE,
LA FAVORITA,	L'ELISIR D'AMORE,
MARTHA,	IONE,
L'ETOILE DU NORD,	DON GIOVANNI.

In addition to which Petrella's new Comic Opera, IL CARNEVALE DI VENEZIA, will be produced for the first time, with a cast embracing nearly all the favorites of the company.
SUBSCRIPTION.
Former subscribers and others intending to patronize the opera can secure boxes and choose seats, for the season of thirty nights, upon application at the Box-office of the New Academy of Music on and after today, where all desired information will be given.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers for the whole series of thirty nights will receive complimentary tickets to the GRAND INAUGURAL BAL D'OPERA, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 1.
PRICES OF ADMISSION WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:
General admission ... $1 50
Secured seats in parquet or balcony, according to location,
Extra from 50 cents to $1 00
Family circle ... 75 cents.
Private boxes, according to size and location, from ... $9 to $20

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ELEVENTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON ... Director.
GRAND OPERATIC NIGHT.
Selections from thirteen favorite Operas, with the following eminent artists:
MME. PAREPA,
MR. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. G. W. COLBY,
MR. THEO. THOMAS, and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Tickets, $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.
Can now be obtained at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

STEINWAY HALL.
LAST POPULAR CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.
In view of the great success attending the programme of last Wednesday, MR. HARRISON is induced to announce a SECOND GRAND OPERATIC NIGHT.
New selections from Thirteen Operas by
MADAME PAREPA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. G. W. COLBY, Mr. THEO. THOMAS and his celebrated Orchestra.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50c. extra. For sale by Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Ruliston Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.

Crowds	G	best bill,
nightly	I	best hall,
flock to	LEON OEL	best troupe,
this hall	D	best songs,
to enjoy	E	best jokes,
their fun.	E	best acts.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 8 o'clock,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SIGNOR SEVERINI, SIGNOR STRINI,
Mr. A. H. PEASE.
Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES ... Conductor.
ORCHESTRA UNDER THEO. THOMAS.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Pond's, No. 547 Broadway.

GRAND ORATORIO FESTIVAL.
THE NEW YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY
Having completed arrangements with Mr. L. F. Harrison, will give a series of Oratorios in the most perfect manner. Mme. PAREPA and the best procurable talent will sustain the solos, with THEO. THOMAS' orchestra of 60 performers. We therefore wish on this occasion to present the largest and best chorus ever brought together in New-York, and solicit the cooperation of all Singers who can sing Oratorio Music to meet at Dr. Chester's Church, corner of Union-square and 15th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, for rehearsal. First performance at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1867.

NEW-YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
BROADWAY, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.
Suitable for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, and first-class entertainments. The best ventilated Hall in the City. Apply on the premises.

DR. HEBBARD IN CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-place.—Peculiar Lectures on Peculiar Themes—MONDAY EVENING—Sham Work Becker and Digestion—Brain digests our food; sympathy between the brain and stomach; mental excitement as a cause of indigestion; nature of the gastric juice; how it digests our food; when retained in the system causes neuralgia, rheumatism and palsy; digestibility of various kinds of food; bread the staff of life; healthy bread, veal, mutton, chicken, fish; never roasted and broiled, and why; manner of eating, to be healthy; bad influence of the stooping position after eating. This lecture contains many practical facts of immense importance to be known by the American people. Tickets 25 cents.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 7½. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

A LADY GRADUATE OF THE CELEBRATED Italian masters, Bagioli and Bassini, will give piano and singing lessons at $1 per lesson. Call at No. 173 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, any day from 3 to 4 o'clock.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.
A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT.
THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.
Be sure you get the genuine.
All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm of the machine.
Look out for bogus machines and infringers. Persons giving information of such will be rewarded.
Every Bartlett machine is warranted for three years.
There are a few vacancies for agents for first-class towns. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee, Principal office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible], New-York.
Clergymen and others sending us an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most perfect manner, with [illegible] and [illegible] the EXTRACTION OF TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—to 15,000 patients [illegible]. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.
We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tables.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7½.
EDWIN BOOTH
in the role of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!
In the cast, Mmes. Methua Scheller, Cushing, Morton, Messrs. Donaldson, Duff, Leffingwell, Gotthold, Barton, Hill, Decker, Hinton, Oliver, Duell, Andrews, Daridge, Burroughs, &c.
THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 6. A Garden in Genoa, by Hilliard.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may be secured twelve days in advance.
SPECIAL.—Mr. Stuart desires to impress especially on those coming from a distance to witness this revival, the importance for their own comfort of securing seats in advance.

ITALIAN OPERA.
FRENCH THEATRE—TROVATORE.
THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
By general request, will be given for the
LAST TIME,
Verdi's popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Signora ELVIRA NADDI, Signora PHILLIPS,
Signor INFRE, Signor FORTUNA.
Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of Signor A. L. MORA.
WEDNESDAY—FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Seats may be secured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. C. Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 7 and 9 Nassau-st., and at the French Theatre.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers ... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
of the distinguished and accomplished artiste,
LADY DON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 18,
supported by the powerful and efficient company of this favorite establishment, forming THE GREATEST GALAXY OF TALENT for the production of COMEDY AND BURLESQUE that has ever been witnessed in America.
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Selby's comic drama of PEGGY GREEN.
PEGGY GREEN ... LADY DON
with songs, "Meet Me by Moonlight Alone," "Home, Sweet Home," &c.
After which the glorious historical burlesque of
KENILWORTH;
Or,
YE QUEENE, YE EARLE AND YE MAYDENNE,
being a novel edition of Scott's novel of that name.
THE EARL OF LEICESTER ... LADY DON
With the famous "Garter Song," and "Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye," as performed by her Ladyship upward of 300 times in the leading theatres of England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, California, &c., and universally pronounced by the English press to be the ne plus ultra of burlesque acting. This highly-interesting piece will be produced with a powerful cast, including Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. Gomersal and others. New and magnificent scenery, gorgeous dresses and effects.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1867.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES, &c.
TWENTY-SEVENTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle ... $[illegible]
Family Circle ... [illegible]
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, after careful preparation, an
ENTIRELY NEW PIECE,
written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU entitled
A DANGEROUS GAME.
The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Bonsehoten. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including
MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1867.
Production of the great local, sensational and moral drama, the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
Produced with all the original scenes and appointments, and a cast embracing Mr. JOHN K. MORTIMORE, in his great character of BADGER, and many other favorites of the New-York stage in the various characters in the play, the cast, scenery and appointments combining to make this one of the
MOST EFFECTIVE PRODUCTIONS OF THE AGE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
W. H. WHALLEY, MISS FANNY HERRING.
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
WEPT OF WISH-TON-WISH.
MAN OF ALL WORK, ODER ICH SAGE NIGHTS.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM MARDEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDIE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, at 8 P. M.,
LE MEUTRIER DE THEODORE,
Original of WHO KILLED COCK ROBBIN,
Comedy in three acts.
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE, vaudeville.
Ticket office at F. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ... Director
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK!
WEDNESDAY, regular matinee.
FRIDAY, Washington's Birthday.
SATURDAY, regular matinee.
Commencing at 2½. Night performance at 8.
STILL MORE NOVELTIES!
First week of the beautiful
EQUESTRIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
produced with
NEW AND GORGEOUS
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and introducing a troupe of
BABY PANTOMIMISTS,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER.
THE SPRITE ... Mr. J. E. COOKE
ROSEBUD ... Miss FLORENCE
HYACINTHE ... Miss ANNIE
BEESWING ... Miss ALICE
ARIEL ... Master STICKNEY
ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the greatest lady rider in the world,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
together with
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the
MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK.
LES TROIS ATHLETES! HINDOO MIRACLES!
LEARNED LILLIPUTIAN PONIES!
THE COMIC DOG "KNIBBS!"
THE EDUCATED MULES!
An EXTRA MATINEE FRIDAY, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. For sale six days in advance, at the Hall, from 9 till 5.
CARD.—Parties should secure their seats during the day, in order to avoid the rush in the evening at the door.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the great "Spectacular Illusion,"
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS,
or, "WE ARE HERE," "BUT NOT HERE."
The NEW PROGRAMME WITHOUT APPARATUS.
"The Floating Head," "Growth of Flowers," "Devil's Hat," and the "Basket Trick," in consequence of the immense enthusiasm and delight by which they are received, will be continued every Evening, at 8, and SATURDAY at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances. SPECIAL NOTICE.—In answer to numerous applications, Mr. HARTZ begs to announce that he has set apart WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, and every succeeding Wednesday, for a JUVENILE NIGHT, on which occasion children will be admitted at half price.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN ... Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
FOUR BIRDS OF PARADISE and
COCOA NUT DANCE.
GEO. CHRISTY
continues to delight his many admirers in his great song of "Naughty, Naughty Girls."
Continued appearance of
Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT,
Comedian.
Second week of the greatest living Comedian,
Mr. OSCAR BURBANK.
GRIFFIN and CHRISTY
IN NEW ACTS.
MUSIC, SINGING AND DANCING.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre,
including the original
ROSA BONHEUR'S
world-renowned
"HORSE FAIR,"
and 150 other
SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
formerly the private collection of
W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.
NEW MORNING
CONCERT SERIES.
SEVERINI AND PEASE'S
SECOND MORNING CONCERT,
TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock.
On which occasion Messrs. SEVERINI and PEASE will be assisted by the [illegible] Basso Cantante Signor FOSSATI (by kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.,) and Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist. Doors open at 2½ P. M.
Tickets, $1; for sale at Steinway's and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

CELEBRATION.
The students of the Cooper Union for the advancement of science and art will commemorate the birth of Washington by suitable exercises on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall of the Cooper Union. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
Tickets can be had free on application at the office.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

ANNUAL BALL AND REUNION
OF THE 79TH REGIMENT, HIGHLANDERS,
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, 1867. Tickets, $2.

THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

DE HAAS' LAST PAINTING—ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET PASSING THE FORTS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS. Now on exhibition at No. 61 West 10th-st., Studio Building.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Drama in Boston—Doings of the Legislature—Removal of the State-House—The Yacht Club under a Cloud—Preferred Railroad Bonds—Annexation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 17, 1867.

The theatres in Boston, with one exception, are doing well, and the managers thereof are reaping rich harvests. The exception is the Boston Theatre, which, I learn on good authority, has not proved to the present managers such a paying institution as it has been in times past. The present lessees paid $10,200 for its use this season, although offers of many thousand dollars in advance of that sum were made which were not accepted. About three months ago Mr. LEONARD, the well-known auctioneer, and formerly a theatrical manager, offered $[illegible] for the privilege of occupying it next season. Proposals were opened a short time since, and he was informed that he could have it. He then decided not to accept the offer, and stated that if his offer had been taken at the time he made it he would have had sufficient time to secure a company that would suit him, and that the delay had frustrated his plans. But the matter is not yet settled, and he may have the theatre; and if he does, it will probably be at a lower price than he first tendered. EDWIN BOOTH, J. S. CLARKE and RISTORI were very successful at the Boston; but the stock company, when left to itself, has failed, as a general thing, to draw paying audiences. Even Mrs. BOWERS failed in this regard. During her two weeks' engagement there were but two or three nights when she had good houses. *Per contra*, the "Streets of New-York," now playing at the Boston, with Mr. FRANK MAYO as *Badger*, and Mr. J. B. BUDWORTH as the *Bootblack*, is drawing fine houses.

THE MUSEUM.

Manager FIELD is in the field early in making engagements for the coming season, and there is little prospect that any new enterprise will succeed in drawing away any of the prominent members of his present company. I learn that the popular "leading man" of that institution, Mr. L. R. SHEWELL, has already been reëngaged for another season, and also Mr. MCCLANNIN, (who does the "old man" and eccentric characters,) Mr. WARREN, (the comedian,) Miss ANNIE CLARKE, (now acting as "leading lady,") and others. Mr. FRANK HARDENBURGH, who formerly did the "heavy" business at the Museum, and who is one of the most talented and popular actors we ever had in this city, will also return to it, and, it is presumed, will occupy the same position. He is now attached to the Boston Theatre company. His success here as a "low comedian" was not very flattering to him, although in some parts he was remarkably good. From the same authority I learn that Miss LOUISE MYERS, recently of New-York, who is now attached to the Continental, in Boston, has been engaged by Manager FIELD, and will appear with his company next season. She is a great favorite in Boston, and her many friends will be pleased to learn that she is to be attached to a company which is always kept up to a higher standard in Boston than that of any other establishment. The auditorium of the Museum is to be entirely remodeled, and next season will open under most favorable auspices, and with renewed efforts on the part of the manager to make it the first establishment of the kind in the city. As regards the other theatres, I have not heard of any new engagements.

HOWARD ATHENÆUM.

It is rumored that the "leading man" of the Howard, Mr. FRANK ROACHE, is soon to bring his engagement to a close. On Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT appeared in the historical drama of "Columbus," which is one of the best pieces ever brought out on that stage, and one in which the company appeared to good advantage. They opened with one of the poorest houses of the season, and after running the piece two more nights, the manager withdrew it. Although Mr. DAVENPORT is a Bostonian, he fails to elicit the support here one would naturally expect with his ability and talent. Why Boston theatre-goers do not support him I am at a loss to explain. The fact is, anything foreign, or of a sensational character, will draw houses here, but the legitimate drama seems to be below par.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Theatre Comique still flourishes, and draws crowded houses. The "Black Crook," at the Continental continues to draw crowds, and has proved a decided success. It is reported that "Aggy," a "leading lady" at one of our theatres is to be led to the hymeneal altar by one of our theatrical managers in a few months.

The ground was broken on Thursday for FOLLETT'S new theatre, and it is reported that workmen are engaged upon the foundation inside of a number of houses that are to be removed in the rear of the site selected. Operations will have to be pressed forward vigorously or the new aspirants for histrionic honors will not be able to open at the time expected, next September. In regard to the company he proposes to secure, no reliable announcements have as yet been made. The success of this new enterprise is considered doubtful by men thoroughly conversant with theatrical matters.

Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL have given a series of interesting personations and capital songs at the Music Hall. They were well attended and universally admired. They gave a grand farewell *matinee* on Saturday afternoon.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives engrossed a resolve last week fixing the pay of the members of the Legislature at $600 for the session. Last year the pay was $4 per day, amounting to $592 for the session. It was thought and was argued by those in favor of the resolve that the effect of fixing the pay for the session, instead of per day, would be to shorten the session by a close application to business; and as there are matters that bid fair to be unsettled for many weeks, the legislators will work more energetically, and in the end money will be saved to the State. The Adjutant-General, by request of the Legislature, sent in a communication last week in regard to the approximate cost for an equalization of bounties to all the soldiers of the Commonwealth, except deserters, substitutes and those fraudulently enlisted, based upon the payment of $9 per month for actual service, deducting what has been paid by the State and by towns to which the State has reimbursed. He reported that the whole amount required would be $4,982,136, and it is highly probable that a bill fixing the rate at about $9 per month will be reported and adopted. The House, after some discussion, passed the Senate bill concerning the rate of interest to a third reading, and as the test is generally settled when a bill is thus advanced, it will doubtless be engrossed this week. The Usury Law, when it is signed by the Governor, will be abolished, and parties can contract at any rate of interest they see fit. In the absence of a contract the rate will be six per cent., the legal rate heretofore. The Commission of four Senators and nine Representatives, appointed by the last Legislature to revise various salaries paid to State officials, made a report in the House yesterday. The salaries of some of the department clerks, State prison officials, sheriffs, court clerks, boards of county commissioners, have been increased by additions varying from $50 to $500; and in a few instances the salaries were decreased in the same ratio. The above Commission was appointed in consequence of numerous petitions from office-holders, and the latter can hardly fail to be satisfied with the result. The Commissioners in their report recommended the abolition of all municipal and police courts, except that of Suffolk County, which includes Boston, and the establishment of territorial district courts, which measure would relieve from duty many Judges of police courts, and make way for new appointments, and the change would prove beneficial to the interests of the Commonwealth.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE-HOUSE.

Massachusetts is threatened with an innovation in the shape of the removal of its Capital from this city to Worcester, the "heart of the Commonwealth." There would seem to be no particular necessity for such a change, but the fact of it is, our State-house building is altogether too small and inconvenient for the public want, and it is now threatened with being either enlarged, or a new State-house built. There are now three propositions before the Legislature on the subject; one to enlarge the representative chamber at a cost of $200,000, another to enlarge both wings of the present building and raise the dome, at an expense of $700,000, and the third to build a new State-house entire, at a cost of $2,000,000. The Boston papers generally favor the second proposition, but the papers in the central and western part of the State are in favor of a new building entire. Outsiders have already suggested that the wealthy Boston Athenæum corporation purchase the present State House, and let the State take the grounds of the Worcester Hospital as a site for the new State House. Worcester, by virtue of its central location and beauty of general get up, is the natural place for the Capital. I learn that there is a [illegible] influence at work in the central and western part of the State in favor of a new building there, and that the cause [illegible] the plan for it. This feeling has not shown itself on the surface as yet, and it is expected that there will be a formidable lobby on hand, at the proper time, to engineer the scheme through.

PREFERRED RAILROAD BONDS.

In the case of WILLISTON vs. The Michigan Southern Railroad, which was tried in the Supreme Judicial Court last September, for the recovery of a sum of money amounting to a million of dollars, more or less, for interest on preferred bonds, the Court has just stated its grounds and reasons for rendering judgment for the defendant, which are briefly as follows: "First—No action at law can be maintained to recover undeclared dividends by virtue of the stock certificates held by plaintiff. Second—An amendment converting the present suit into a bill of equity would be unavailing, because this Court has not adequate jurisdiction to enforce any decree in the premises." As I have already given an outline of the points in the case, it is not necessary to repeat them.

THE BOSTON YACHT CLUB.

This aquatic Club, formed a few weeks since, is under a cloud. The Legislature has refused to grant it a charter of incorporation, to the great surprise of the members and their friends. Nobody has yet discovered the secret of the hostility of our Solons to this enterprise. The idiosyncrasy of our "Great and General Court" is such that a really good thing is too often either smothered to death in the Committee-room or racked in pieces in its vibrations between the upper and lower House. The bill received the sanction and aid of those who snuff the salt water air, but the country members must have seen in this yacht club a fleet of Fenian privateers, dancing up and down within the vapory confines of a "salt water bubble." The Club is composed of some of our most distinguished citizens, representing the green bag and the ledger—men who, if they do not go down to sea in ships, have a keen appreciation of the advantages and pleasures to be derived from the manly sport of yachting. Harvard College has its aquatic clubs; and so have Worcester and Springfield—and why shouldn't Boston have its yacht club? There is no statute law in this State excluding salt water from being made the scene of friendly rivalry, and certainly it cannot be possible that the adventurers on fresh water are at all jealous of our salt water dogs. One member from an obscure town among the Berkshire hills was afraid that such a club would tend to demoralize business men, and subject them to the risk of a watery grave! The Club now represents nearly forty vessels of all patterns, and have taken rooms, which have been fitted up in elegant style. It is destined to become a permanent institution, and will labor until it secures a charter of incorporation.

ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY TO BOSTON.

The Commissioners appointed a year ago to report a bill providing for the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, have concluded their labors and will make their report sometime this week. I learn that the subject has been thoroughly considered in all its relations, and that the Committees representing both cities are in favor of annexation as a matter of necessity. The terms of annexation are such as will insure the consummation of the project; and the only obstacle in the way of this will be the influence of Norfolk County, outside of Roxbury. An act of the Legislature will be required in the case, and if the question of annexation comes before the voters of the two cities it will be carried. The interests of the two cities are identical. Splendid blocks of dwelling-houses now occupy a space on either side of the neck of land which originally united the two municipalities, and where a few years ago there was nothing but a marsh overflowed by the tide. Boston is not large enough to contain itself, and its merchants and mechanics, driven away by the march of improvement, have in large numbers removed to Roxbury, and now clamor for Boston rule, which would bring to them the best of aqueduct water, gas, paved streets, and other improvements. The annexation would add about 30,000 to our present population, and not only would put us up a peg in rank among the cities, but would enable us to enjoy "country life within city limits" under one and the same Government. And the day is probably not far distant when Charlestown, Cambridge and Chelsea will seek annexation in the same spirit of mutual advantage. We would then be only half as large as New-York numerically, but thousands of our business men would cultivate their own gardens and snuff country air within sight of the City Hall.

VIGIL.

THE DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

Famine at Home.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

Reports of extreme destitution in a part of our country led, three weeks since, to a public meeting, at which a body of citizens were charged with the duty of ascertaining the facts in the case, and, if occasion should be found, of devising and establishing an agency for the conveyance of relief to those in need, from all who, prompted solely by compassion for suffering fellow-men, might be disposed to make use of it. The Commission thus established has since been organized and diligently engaged in its duty. It has secured specific and trustworthy information by telegraph and letter from correspondents who are known to its members to be men of probity and sagacity, and by the examination of witnesses who have recently come from the South, several of whom had made a personal study of matters with regard to which the Commission has been most concerned to be well advised. Consultations have also been had with the War Department and the Freedmen's Bureau, and other measures taken to satisfy the Commission as to the occasion for the proposed undertaking and the best means of accomplishing it; and after extended discussion and much earnest deliberation the conclusions which are embodied below have been reached.

First—That in that part of our country which lies between the ridges of the mountains and the navigable waters of the larger rivers flowing through the cotton-producing districts east of the Mississippi, an extraordinary drought prevailed last Summer, and that, owing to conditions resulting from the late rebellion, much less ground than usual was planted, while its tillage was extremely imperfect. These three circumstances, everywhere acting more or less together, account for the fact that in many neighborhoods less than one-quarter of the usual crops were harvested, and that, on an average, the production of food amounted to not more than one-half as much as was required for the sustenance of the inhabitants during the succeeding year. A state of famine has resulted which must increase in severity with every day that passes until June, when green corn of the new crop may be hoped to present a means of sustenance. Among the destitute there are many thousands of women and children, chiefly of the most ignorant class, who have been deprived by the rebellion of their natural protectors, and who would not now be living but for the charity of their little less unfortunate neighbors. There is no room for doubt that many must die from want of food, unless it is brought into the region afflicted, from without; and the general poverty of the inhabitants is such that no considerable commercial demand can be expected. Large planters have never occupied this region, and there was, even before the rebellion, but little accumulated property in it.

Second—Owing to similar causes, in the greater part of the seaboard country, the destitution, though less general, is also great and appalling. The planters are in many cases organizing measures to mitigate its severity, and the Freedmen's Bureau is doing much among those who are properly dependent on it, for the time being, under the special guardianship of the Nation, but there is no prospect that, with all that will be thus done, there will not remain many thousands unprovided for.

Third—What is wanted is merely the barest means of sustenance for human beings, and the form in which this can be supplied most cheaply, and with the least liability to waste or misuse, is that of Indian corn. The Commission, therefore, propose to devote the funds with which they may be intrusted by their fellow-citizens, to the purchase, transportation, and distribution of this article. The Commission has already shipped twenty thousand bushels of corn, and the whole cost of it delivered, transportation free, at different points in the destitute region, has been, on an average, less than eighty cents a bushel. Each bushel may be expected to maintain a family in extremity for a week.

Fourth—The Commission believes that the advantages it possesses for the economical purchase and transportation of corn, [illegible] and gratuitous instrumentalities placed at its disposal, are such that the most valuable form of contributions will be that of money.

Fifth—Contributions in the form of corn or other breadstuffs, bacon and other [illegible] will be received by the Commission and promptly sent forward.

Sixth—Contributions of suitable clothing for working women and girls will also be [illegible] be received and carefully distributed.

Seventh—[illegible] and will only be received by the Commission to be sold for the benefit of the general fund. It is merely famine and utter destitution which is at this moment before us, and the simplest and [illegible] means of meeting the [illegible] children, in a [illegible] for.

Eighth—The emergency is so [illegible] of the organization of well-disposed [illegible] operation [illegible] which is blessed with plenty, and the Commission being advised that organizations having the same purpose with its own are already [illegible] contemplated in the principal cities [illegible] recommend that [illegible] are of by this portion of the public [illegible] agencies be established [illegible] at an early day, the same [illegible] the Commission suggests that a Committee be [illegible]

Confidence from all the [illegible] region afflicted.

Ninth—[illegible] who lack [illegible] duty [illegible] with [illegible]

Tenth—[illegible] greatest need of immediate relief are women and children, [illegible] the sympathies of the women whose hearts have followed our own armies, and who from the first, have made no distinction [illegible] our own side [illegible] enemy to [illegible] labor of relieving [illegible] of the war. [illegible] of the South [illegible] nation in the [illegible] maintain the [illegible] Should the women [illegible] apply to the work to which [illegible] wisdom, the earnestness, and patient industry which they gave [illegible] immediately caused [illegible] be doubt that it would go far [illegible] favorable to the [illegible] public in the South [illegible] law, freedom [illegible]

Eleventh—To secure [illegible] the Commission would recommend the [illegible] neighborhoods for supplies of food in kind. In towns and villages, grocers and provision dealers should be especially called upon, and throughout the country every farmer, who has corn in his bin, should be asked to fill at least one sack. For this plan the simplest plan of association will answer; and, if necessary, individuals may act without concert with others. It is desirable that the district to be operated in by any number who may be willing to [illegible] for the object in view should be [illegible] that it should be divided into sub-districts, and that one canvasser, or two, going together, who can be depended upon to do the work faithfully, should be asked to undertake, in each sub-district, the visitation of every household or shop that can properly be called upon for contributions. Those having horses or cattle should be asked to each give one or more days' work for the transportation of the contributions; dry-goods men should be asked for boxes or for stuff to make sacks of, and grocers for barrels; a depot should be established, where at intervals, there can be meetings for packing and shipment. Express and railroad companies should be asked to make liberal arrangements for freighting to the Commission's shipping depot, and the necessary cash expenses should be defrayed from collections of money obtained from those who do not contribute provisions or transportation. Newspaper advertisements, printed posters and handbills, public meetings, concerts, fairs and festivals, will be desirably used to secure general attention at certain points; but it should be considered that the business in hand is a serious one, that these things involve delay and expenditure of money, and that direct and effective action, in some form which will bring out immediate contributions, may be worth more than extensive and ostentatious preparations with a view to more distant, even though somewhat larger results. More is to be expected in the aggregate from very small contributions than from large, and it should never be forgotten that, for so small a sum as ten cents, the Commission can send corn enough to the famished to provide a day's sustenance for a family.

Twelfth—The Commission does not desire to secure a profuse supply, or to give aid to any who are not in dire need of charitable assistance. Whenever it is satisfied that these are provided for, it will announce the fact and request the discontinuance of contributions.

Thirteenth—The Commission believes that, with no exception of the slightest significance, the whole people of the North most sincerely desire the restoration of substantial peace, civil rights, local self-government, commercial prosperity and happiness to all the people of the South. But it also believes that it is the fixed conviction of a majority of the intelligent people of the North, that the only sufficient guaranty for permanent peace and prosperity in our country must be found in an unqualified security for all men, in the exercise of their natural rights as defined by the declaration of our existence as an independent nation. The Commission believes it to be necessary, to secure the confidence of the public, to express its respect for these views, and to give its assurance that its agency can in no way be used to establish in the minds of the people of the South an impression that those who are most ready to aid them in this distress are influenced by any sympathy with their past or present political views.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Nathan Bishop, Howard Potter, Fred. G. Foster, John Taylor Johnston, Wm. T. Coleman, Samuel D. Babcock, John M. Bruce, Jr., J. Pierrepont Morgan, R. C. Cowdin, Geo. Cabot Ward, Cornelius R. Agnew, Daniel Butterfield, U. S. A.; Archibald Russell, Chairman; Edward Bright, Corresponding Secretary; Jas. M. Brown, Treasurer; Frederick Law Olmstead, Recording Secretary; John Bowne, Acting General Agent.

Office Nos. 1 and 2 Adams' Express Buildings, No. 61 Broadway; depot for supplies from the East, No. 33 Water-street; depot for supplies from the North and West, No. 150 Reade-street.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Continued Arrests—Delinquent Dealers in the Police Courts—Arrests for Intoxication and Disorderly Conduct.

The arrests for violations of the Excise Law still continue in active progress, although the number each week grows less. Those liquor-dealers now arrested are generally detected in the surreptitious traffic in spirituous liquors, but the great mass of respectable publicans strive to conform to the requirements of the law, and are now learning that the restrictions imposed are as much in their interest as in favor of good order and general morality.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice HOGAN held Peter Duncan, of No. 331 Greenwich-street; George T. Mason, No. 36 Cherry-street; Thos. Ryan, No. 199 Chatham-street; Frederick Kemester, No. 63 Greenwich-street, and Patrick McCabe, No. 235 Canal-street, for trial, on charges preferred against them by officers for alleged violations of the Excise Law, and they were permitted to furnish bail in the sum of $100 each.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court only one case of alleged violation came before Justice LEDWITH. The offender's name is NICHOLAS HAPP, of No. 283 Avenue B. He furnished the requisite bail and was allowed to depart.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

The Excise Law was observed throughout the city yesterday; no places whatever were open. Three arrests were made the night previous for keeping open after 12 o'clock. The names of the defendants are EDWARD MALLOY, HENRY GERLACHE and DANIEL LAWRENCE. The latter was fined $20. The examination of the other parties was adjourned until this day. The total number of persons arrested for intoxication was 24.

GERMAN MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE LAW.

Another German mass meeting in favor of the Metropolitan Excise Law, and a quiet and orderly Sunday, was held yesterday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock, in the Church at the corner of Leonard and Stagg streets, Williamsburgh. The Church, including the galleries, was crowded to overflowing. Numerous enemies of the law had threatened to break the windows and otherwise disturb the meeting, but were prevented from doing any harm by the police force, or by their own sober thought. The meeting passed off with perfect order. The audience listened with undivided attention to the German addresses of Dr. SCHAFF, of New-York, Rev. J. BANK, of Brooklyn, and to an address in English by Dr. FOSTER, the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, setting forth, in eloquent language, the disastrous results of the Sunday liquor and beer traffic, and the moral advantages of the American habit of quietly spending Sunday over the Continental habit. The meeting, like the recent German mass meeting in Cooper Institute, furnishes another proof that a very large and respectable class of German citizens are in favor of the New Excise Law, and their number is increasing as the good effects of the law become apparent.

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ARRESTS.

The following arrests were made during yesterday throughout the City for violations of the Excise Law and for intoxication and disorderly conduct:

Precincts.	Violation of Ex. Law.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.	Pre.	Violation of Ex. Law.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.
1	—	[illegible]	16	—	[illegible]
2	2	[illegible]	17	—	2
3	—	[illegible]	18	—	[illegible]
4	—	[illegible]	19	—	—
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	—	1
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	—	—
7	—	[illegible]	22	—	1
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	—	1
9	—	[illegible]	24	—	—
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	—	—
11	—	[illegible]	26	—	24
12	—	[illegible]	27	—	—
13	—	[illegible]	28	—	2
14	—	[illegible]	29	—	—
15	—	[illegible]	30	—	—
			31	—	—
			32	—	—
Total				[illegible]	64

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.—The statement in our Court of General Sessions report on Thursday last, erroneously set forth that HENRY BARRY was tried and convicted of grand larceny. He was tried and *acquitted*.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR unchanged and quiet; demand light and local; Superfine $[illegible] for Spring and Winter; [illegible] for trade brands, and $14@[illegible] for fancy. WHEAT firm [illegible] at $2 45 for No. 1 Spring, $2 [illegible] for No. 1 Winter. CORN dull at 70c. for No. 1 shelled in elevator, and 75c. in sacks. OATS [illegible] for No. 1. RYE firm at $1 [illegible]. BARLEY unchanged and dull. [illegible] Fall [illegible] COTTON held more firmly and Middling cannot be bought below 30c. [illegible] York are quite favorable. [illegible] bales, [illegible] PROVISIONS [illegible] Clear [illegible] Sides [illegible] LARD [illegible] Prime to Choice [illegible] Ohio Bulk, and 38c.@35c. for Western Reserve. [illegible] $2 90@[illegible]

[illegible], Saturday, Feb. 16.

[illegible] in bond at $2 30.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR is unchanged, with a moderate demand [illegible] at $11 [illegible] for [illegible] Extra. Rye FLOUR is dull at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is in good demand, with sales at $8. WHEAT is quiet; sales of [illegible] bushels Milwaukee Club, by sample, at $2 [illegible]. CORN [illegible] No. 1 at $1 [illegible] in store. OATS are [illegible] PROVISIONS [illegible] $20, and $1 [illegible] are selling at $20. [illegible] MESS PORK [illegible] $11, New-York 90c.; to Albany 80c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR very dull and prices on all grades below Choice 25c.@50c. easier for buyers. Sales mostly in a retail character at irregular prices. WHEAT unchanged. Sales of No. 2 Spring at $2 15 and Choice Fall at $3 25. CORN dull and lower. Mixed, 75c.; Mixed and Yellow, 76c.@77c. Choice Yellow, 78c.; Prime and Choice White, 78c.@80c. OATS quiet; Good to Choice, 65c.@68c. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS dull and drooping. MESS PORK $19 50@$20. BACON, Shoulders, 11½c.@11c. Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c.; Rib, 11¾c. Hams, 15c.@16c. LARD quiet at 12c.@13½c. for kettle. WHISKY dull at $2 25.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

SUGAR fair, 12½c. MOLASSES fair, 74c. for prime to choice, and 72c.@80c. for fine. FLOUR—Superfine, $11 75. CORN, $1 10@$1 15, and very firm. OATS, 67½c., and firm. HAY, $34@$35. PORK, $21 75@$22. BACON, Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 13c.@13½c.; market dull. LARD unchanged. TOBACCO, Medium Leaf, 7c.@9c. WHISKY, 25c.@40c. Gold, 136¾. Sterling Exchange, 145½@145¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ½c. discount. FREIGHTS, steam to New-York, 1c.; to Liverpool, 9-16d.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Feb. 16.

TOBACCO—Sales 77 hhds. at $2 80@$15. FLOUR—Super $10. WHEAT—$2 90 for prime red. CORN—Shelled 70c. in bulk; car 65c. OATS—Bulk 63c. COTTON 29c.@29½c. MESS PORK $21. BACON—Shoulders 9½c.@10c.; Clear Sides 13c.; Hams 14c.@14½c. LARD—Tierces 12c. WHISKY—Bond $2 27. New-Orleans SUGAR—Prime 14½c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR fairly active, at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring. WHEAT dull; byers holding off; rates nominal. New Toledo CORN active, but lower; sales, 12 car loads at 80c.@81c., on track. OATS dull; Western quoted at 60c. BARLEY dull; Canada, $1 07, lots in store. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. Lard steady. Dressed Hogs nominal at $8 50.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT dull at $2 06 for No. 1, $1 95 for No. 2. CORN steady at 72c. for new, shelled. OATS nominal. PROVISIONS dull and inactive. MESS PORK, $18 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. of Flour; 6,000 bushels of Wheat; 1,000 Corn; 1,100 Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 1,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Feb. 16.

FLOUR is fairly active at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring. WHEAT is dull, and buyers are holding off, and rates nominal. New Toledo CORN is active, but lower; sales at 12 car loads at 80c.@81c., on the track. OATS are dull. BARLEY dull; Canada, $1 04@$1 05, in store. PROVISIONS are quiet and unchanged. Lard steady. Dressed Hogs nominal at $8 50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 15.

FLOUR—Extra $5; Superfine $5 25. WHEAT—Good Shipping and Milling $1 60@$1 65. MINING STOCKS—Crown Point, $850; Yellow Jacket, $785; Chollar, $221; Imperial, $163. Legal-tenders, 74.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 300 bales; good in active demand; Middling, 30½c.@31c.; opened at inside, and closed firm at outside figure; receipts 313 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON quiet; sales 500 bales; Low Middling firm at 21c. specie; receipts of the week, 6,473 bales; exports 6,040 bales; sales, 3,389 bales; stock, 32,300 bales. Gold, 137@137¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON firmer; Middling, 30½c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 50c. RESIN steady at $3@$5. TAR firm at $1 65.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON steady at 29c.@30c. CORN 95c.@$1. OATS 80c.@85c. HAY 32c.@33c. No change in the other markets.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON closed weak at 31½c. for Middlings; sales 350 bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON firmer; sales 170 bales; Middlings, 30c.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 16.

COTTON firm; sales, 500 bales; Middling, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE EXCELLENCE OF KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is the theme of universal praise. Sold by all grocers, at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Carlotta, for Charleston—Mme. Lizetta Wilson, John McDonough, Jas. Cargner, Bernard Carragher, Jno. N. Clark, lady and child, Henry Mathews and family, Wm. P. Morris, Joseph E. Quickman, E. L. S. Brinckerhoff, Miss Fanny Williard, Jacob L. Mann and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Zodiac, from Savannah—M. M. Moses, M. Rosenfield, A. Reynolds, W. B. Case, A. G. Merrill, W. Stapleton, Edward Dudon, P. Middington, John S. Cook, Samuel Berry, N. Lathrop, C. A. Hawley, John Graves, Geo. Bell, Frank Daverney, F. H. Burr, Marshall Coleman, A. W. Ardeline, J. P. Marquez, J. A. Rumsey, M. Barnes, H. Gray, Miss Annie Stevens, W. L. Crawford.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Mrs. J. G. Starr, H. A. Willard and wife, S. C. Sheppard and wife, L. C. Clifford Wade and wife, Napoleon Zinchi and wife, M. E. Knowlton, L. Kendall, Domingo Gomez, Jas. Morris, F. McMillan, M. B. Dodge, E. Frost, R. Sarott, M. Ricca, Geo. Brown, Eydoux Sitrein, Javier Doldni and child, Paul Delavigne and child, C. G. Romay.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—Mrs. H. Harrison and 2 children, Capt. E. Cooper, C. M. Broadwell, Mrs. Tully, J. Harris, H. C. Deer, C. Bartlett.

FEB. 17—*In steamship Chicago, from Liverpool*—Mr. Lisle, Mr. Weyer, D. J. Hoffman, M. Maclay, G. A. Grisbom, Capt. Cavend.

FEB. 17—*In steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool*—Capt. McKinney and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 [illegible]	Sun sets	5 [illegible]	Moon rises	5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 12	Gov. Island	8 [illegible]	Hell Gate	9 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship Chicago, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool Feb. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 140 passengers to Williams & Guion. Feb. 12, lat. 45 20, lon. 47 50, encountered a heavy gale from W. N. W., with a tremendous sea, which stove in part of poop and bridge, and stove boats; Feb. 15, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible] saw broke in front of poop doors and filled the saloon with water; [illegible] Jan. [illegible] steamship Damascus, bound E.; [illegible] [illegible] passed bark Julia, of London, waterlogged and abandoned; [illegible] lat. [illegible] 12 Jan. [illegible], saw ship [illegible] also, a bark painted green bottom and white streak under a red [illegible]

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Jan. [illegible] via Queenstown [illegible] with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. [illegible] [illegible] Florida, passed steamship Columbia, bound for Havana.

Steamship Zodiac, Rodgers, Savannah [illegible] inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Jose Nicholas, (of Bucksport,) Nicholas, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to [illegible] & Co.

Brig Florence, (of Walton, N. S.,) Barford, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to G. F. Penniston & Co. Feb. [illegible] lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible], encountered a heavy gale from E. S. E. to N. W., in which split sails and lost part of deck-load of logwood.

Brig Aroostook, (of Boston,) Bryant, Trinidad de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had very heavy weather; lost sails, &c.

Brig Agnes, (Prus.,) Hagalstein, Catania, Sic., 80 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 22; since then had very heavy gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Edward, (Br.,) Poulsen, Palermo 78 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 31.

Below.

Ship Attila, from Bremen.
Ship Villafranca, from London.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Arr. brigs Antilles, Trinidad; Josie A. Devereaux, Charleston. Below—Schr. Comet, Malaga.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamers Falcon and Planter, Baltimore; schr. Virginia Price, New-York; [illegible] New-York; brig Anna Torry, Boston; Quaker City, New-York; [illegible] Jersey City; Grapeshot, Baracoa. [illegible]—Arr. steamer Emily B. Souder, New-York. Sld. [illegible]

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamer George Darley, [illegible]; brig Francis Dewey, Liverpool; schr. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamers Tybee and Bellona, New-York; at the Bar, ships Frances P. Page, New-York, Continental, Aberdeen; bark Emily Russell, Liverpool.

[illegible]—Arr. at Bar, steamers Gen. Grant and Monterey, New-York. Sld. steamers Cuba, for Havana and New-York; Concordia, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Arr. steamers Virgo, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; ship James Gardiner, Liverpool; brig Allston, Bermuda; Old. steamer San Jacinto, New-York; North Point, Baltimore.

[illegible]—Arr. steamer Fannie Baton. The ship Pilgrim, from Martinique, is ashore at Derby, and it is doubtful if she will get off.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 27, brig Mary Ann, for New-York next day; schr. Mary Collins, for do. in 7 days.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

DAILY PAPERS.

New-York Herald	[illegible]
New-York Times	[illegible]
New-York Tribune	[illegible]
New-York World	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Journal of Commerce	[illegible]

SEMI-WEEKLY.

New-York Tribune	[illegible]
New-York Times	[illegible]
New-York Evening Post	[illegible]
New-York World	[illegible]
New-York Express	[illegible]
New-York Journal of Commerce	[illegible]

WEEKLY.

Albion	8½
Army and Navy Journal	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
American Artisan	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
American Journal of Mining	[illegible]
Boston Pilot (Catholic)	[illegible]
Clipper, New-York (Sporting)	[illegible]
Christian Ambassador	[illegible]
Christian Advocate & Journal	[illegible]
Christian Intelligencer	[illegible]
Commercial and Financial Chronicle	[illegible]
Courier des Etats Unis	[illegible]
Country Gentleman	[illegible]
Criminal Zeitung	[illegible]
Citizen	[illegible]
Church Journal	[illegible]
Church Union	[illegible]
Dispatch, New-York	[illegible]
Day Book	[illegible]
Democrat (German)	[illegible]
Economist and Dry Goods Reporter	[illegible]
Evangelist	[illegible]
Every Saturday	[illegible]
Examiner & Chronicle	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Zeitung (German)	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Illustracion Americana	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly	3½
Freeman's Journal	[illegible]
French Messenger	[illegible]
Fireside, The	[illegible]
Farm and Fireside	[illegible]
Field, Turf and Farm	[illegible]
Flag of Our Union	7½
Forney's Weekly Press	[illegible]
German Museum	[illegible]
Harper's Weekly	[illegible]
Hodge's Journal of Finance	[illegible]
Home Journal	[illegible]
Herald (California edition)	[illegible]
Herald (European edition)	[illegible]
Hide and Leather Interest	[illegible]
Home Weekly	[illegible]
Independent	[illegible]
Irish People	[illegible]
Investigator (Boston)	[illegible]
Irish American	[illegible]
Internal Revenue Recorder	[illegible]
Journal of Commerce	4½
Literary Companion	[illegible]
Liberal Christian	[illegible]
Living Age	[illegible]
Literary Album	[illegible]
L'Eco d'Italia	[illegible]
La Cronica (Tuesday and Thursday editions)	[illegible]
La Cronica (Saturday edition)	[illegible]
Mercantile Journal	[illegible]
Metropolitan Record	[illegible]
Musical Times	[illegible]
Metropolitan Reporter	[illegible]
Methodist	[illegible]
New-York Courier	[illegible]
New-York Ledger	[illegible]
New-York Weekly	[illegible]
New-York Mercury	[illegible]
New-York Leader	[illegible]
New-York Tablet	[illegible]
New-York Day Book	[illegible]
New-York Atlas	[illegible]
New-York Observer	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Magazine	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Review	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Herald	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Times	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Tribune	[illegible]
New-York Weekly World	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Sun	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Express	[illegible]
New-York Evening Post	[illegible]
New-York Sunday News	3½
New-York Era	[illegible]
New-England Farmer	[illegible]
Nation	[illegible]
National Workman	3½
National Free Mason	[illegible]
National Police Gazette	7½
Northern Lights	[illegible]
Oil News (Philadelphia)	[illegible]
Oliver Optic's Boys' and Girls' Magazine	3½
Petroleum Record	[illegible]
People's Journal	3½
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post	4
Price Current	[illegible]
Railroad Journal	11
Republic, The	4½
Round Table	[illegible]
Rural New-Yorker	[illegible]
Right Way, The	2
Saturday Night	[illegible]
Scientific American	5½
Scottish American	[illegible]
Spiritual Republic	[illegible]
Star Spangled Banner	3½
Staats Zeitung	[illegible]
Sunday Mercury	[illegible]
Sunday Times	[illegible]
Shoe and Leather Reporter	[illegible]
Shipping and Commercial List	12
Tobacco Leaf	[illegible]
True Flag	[illegible]
Thompson's Reporter, plain	[illegible]
Thompson's Reporter, with Coin	[illegible]
Universe and Catholic Herald	[illegible]
Watson's Art Journal	[illegible]
Watchman	[illegible]
Waverley Magazine	11
Week, The	3½
Western World	[illegible]
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times (Sporting)	[illegible]
Wide World (Boston)	[illegible]
Yankee Blade	[illegible]
Zion's Standard and Weekly Review	[illegible]

FORTRIGHTLY.

The Galaxy	[illegible]

MONTHLY.

Atlantic Monthly	[illegible]
Appleton's Railroad Guide	[illegible]
Agriculturist (English)	[illegible]
Agriculturist (German)	[illegible]
Arthur's Home Magazine	[illegible]
Argosy (reprint)	[illegible]
American Exchange and Review	[illegible]
American Tales	[illegible]
American Homeopathic Observer	[illegible]
American Miscellany (monthly parts)	[illegible]
American Journal of Horticulture	[illegible]
American Journal of Numismatics	[illegible]
Ballou's Dollar Monthly	[illegible]
Bankers' Magazine	[illegible]
Beadle's Monthly	[illegible]
Beadle's Dime Novels	[illegible]
Blackwood's (reprint)	[illegible]
Boston Ten-Cent Novelettes	[illegible]
Boudoir	[illegible]
Children's Hour	[illegible]
Chambers' Cyclopedia	[illegible]
Comic Monthly	[illegible]
Cosmopolitan Magazine	[illegible]
Coin Chart Manual	[illegible]
Cultivator	[illegible]
Catholic World	[illegible]
Demorest's Young America	[illegible]
Disturnell's R. R. Guide and Maps	[illegible]
Demorest's Illustrated Monthly, and Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashion	21
Druggist's Circular	[illegible]
Eclectic Magazine	[illegible]
Educational Monthly	12
Every Saturday (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Forrester's Boys and Girls	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Newspaper (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Boys' and Girls' Weekly (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Funniest of Fun	[illegible]
Friend, The	[illegible]
Flag of our Union (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Gardener's Monthly	[illegible]
Gartenlaube	[illegible]
Godey's Lady's Book	[illegible]
Galaxy (semi-monthly)	[illegible]
Good Words	[illegible]
German Bank Note Reporter	[illegible]
German's Illustrated Novels	[illegible]
Harper's Magazine	[illegible]
Harper's Weekly (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion	[illegible]
Hours, Journal of Romance	[illegible]
Hall's Journal of Health	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	[illegible]
[illegible] Magazine	[illegible]
Hodge's Reporter	[illegible]
Holbrook's United States Mail	[illegible]
Homeopathic Observer	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Herald of Health	[illegible]
Jolly Joker	[illegible]
Ladies' Friend	[illegible]
Ladies' Repository	[illegible]
Le Bon Ton	[illegible]
Lady's Friend	[illegible]
Le Petit Messager (fashions)	[illegible]
London Society (reprint)	[illegible]
Little Pilgrim	[illegible]
Literary Companion (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Merry's Museum	[illegible]
Masonic Monthly	[illegible]
Marryatt's Monthly	[illegible]
Merry's Museum	[illegible]
Monthly Novelette	[illegible]
Mother's Magazine	[illegible]
Munro's Ten Cent Novels	[illegible]
Musical Pioneer	[illegible]
Musical Review	[illegible]
New-York Journal of Medicine	[illegible]
New-York Weekly Magazine (parts)	[illegible]
New-York Lancet	[illegible]
New-York Musical Gazette	[illegible]
Nick Nax	[illegible]
Nursery, The	[illegible]
Northern Lights (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Our Young Folks	[illegible]
Old Guard	[illegible]
Peterson's Magazine	[illegible]
Phrenological Journal	[illegible]
Phunny Phellow	[illegible]
People's Magazine	[illegible]
Rebellion Record (monthly)	[illegible]
Riverside Magazine	[illegible]
Sunday Magazine	[illegible]
Sailors' Magazine	[illegible]
Soldiers' Casket	[illegible]
Snap Shots	[illegible]
Sabbath at Home	[illegible]
Student and Schoolmate	[illegible]
Thompson's Descriptive List	[illegible]
Thompson's Reporter (plain)	[illegible]
Thompson's Reporter (coin)	[illegible]
Waverley Magazine (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Working Farmer	[illegible]
Yankee Notions	[illegible]

LONDON WEEKLIES.

All the Year Round	[illegible]
Athenæum	[illegible]
Bell's Life	[illegible]
Bow Bells	[illegible]
Cassell's Illustrated Paper	[illegible]
Dispatch	[illegible]
Engineer	[illegible]
Era	[illegible]
Era (Sporting)	[illegible]
Field	[illegible]
Fun, edited by Tom Hood	[illegible]
Gardeners' Chronicle	[illegible]
Illustrated Times	[illegible]
Illustrated Sporting News	[illegible]
Illustrated London News	[illegible]
Lloyd's Newspaper	[illegible]
London Journal	7
London Reader	[illegible]
News of the World	13

Once a Week	[illegible]
Penny Illustrated	[illegible]
Punch	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds' Newspaper	[illegible]
Saturday Review	[illegible]
Spectator	[illegible]
Times, Daily (by steamer)	[illegible]
Willmer & Smith's European Times	[illegible]
Liverpool Mercury	[illegible]

LONDON MONTHLIES.

Art Journal	[illegible]
All the Year Round	[illegible]
Argosy	[illegible]
Athenæum (monthly parts)	[illegible]
Belgravia	[illegible]
Builder, Illustrated	[illegible]
Bow Bells	[illegible]
Cassell's Family Paper	[illegible]
Cassell's Magazine	[illegible]
Chambers' Journal	[illegible]
Cornhill Magazine	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Contemporary Review	[illegible]
Dore's Bible	[illegible]
Dore's Don Quixote	[illegible]
Dublin University Magazine	[illegible]
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine	[illegible]
Family Herald	[illegible]
Family Herald (parts)	[illegible]
Fortnightly Review	[illegible]
Good Words	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Intellectual Observer	[illegible]
London Society	[illegible]
London Journal (illustrated)	[illegible]
London and Paris Fashions	[illegible]
Le Follet	[illegible]
Macmillan's Magazine	[illegible]
Museum and Magazine	[illegible]
Nature and Art	[illegible]
Once a Week (parts)	[illegible]
Practical Mechanics' Journal	[illegible]
People's Magazine	[illegible]
Quiver	[illegible]
Reynolds' Miscellany (parts)	[illegible]
Science Gossip	[illegible]
St. James Magazine	[illegible]
Sunday Magazine	[illegible]
Sunday at Home	[illegible]
Temple Bar	[illegible]
Union Magazine, for Teachers	[illegible]
World of Fashion	[illegible]

QUARTERLY REVIEWS, &c.

Bibliotheca Sacra	[illegible]
Braithwaite's Retrospect	[illegible]
Christian Examiner	[illegible]
Edinburgh Review (reprint)	[illegible]
London Quarterly Review (reprint)	[illegible]
North British Review (reprint)	[illegible]
National Quarterly Review	[illegible]
North American Review	[illegible]
Social Science Review	[illegible]
Silliman's Journal	[illegible]
Westminster Review (reprint)	[illegible]
Wood's Quarterly Retrospect	[illegible]

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NEW-YORK, FEB. 12, 1867.

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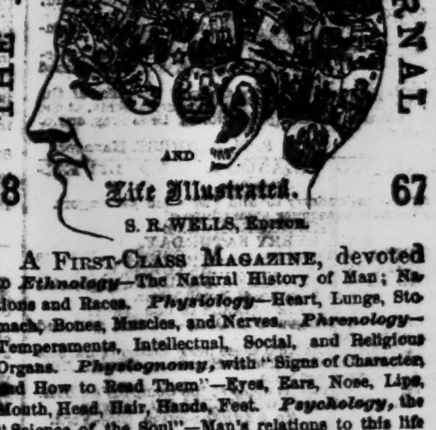

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 119, Feb. 16, 1867.
17, 40, 25, 48, 78, 49, 67, 15, 33, 34, 39, 19, 53.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 120, Feb. 16, 1867.
66, 64, 43, 59, 13, 44, 36, 51, 57, 27, 3, 2, 25.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 103, Feb. 16, 1867.
4, 66, 50, 71, 13, 73, 46, 7, 30, 43, 56, 57, 45.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 104, Feb. 16, 1867.
78, 8, 19, 6, 29, 11, 9, 75, 72, 46, 23, 21, 60.
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